IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.
THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
IS
THE OLDEST DAILY PAPER
IN ASIA.

THE Bombay Gazette

"THE OFFICES OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" are now situate
BY HOMJI STREET,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.
Where all communications must be Addressed.

No. 56,023.—NEW SERIES BOMBAY:—MONDAY, AUGUST 4, 1913. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY,

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing 2-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1913				
9th Aug.	PERSIA	8000	....	....
16th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12500
23rd "	CALEDONIA	8000	....	....
30th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
6th Sept.	ARABIA	8000	....	....
13th "	INDIA	8000	MACEDONIA	10500
20th "	ARCADIA	7000	....	....
27th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
4th Oct.	EGYPT	8000	....	....
11th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
18th "	PERSIA	8000	....	....
25th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1914.

21st Feb.	CALEDONIA	8000	....	....
28th "	MALOJA	12500	....	....
7th Mar.	PERSIA	8000	....	....
14th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
21st "	MACEDONIA	10500	....	....
28th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	10000
*1st Apl.	HIMALAYA	7000	....	....
4th "	ARABIA	8000	....	....
11th "	SALSETTE	6000	MEDINA	12500
18th "	MANTUA	11000	....	....
25th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
2nd May	CALEDONIA	800	....	....
9th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
16th "	PERSIA	800	....	....

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S.S. "HIMALAYA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 1st APRIL, 1914, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	SINGLE. "A" rate. "B" rate.	RETURN. "A" rate. "B" rate.
	Rs. Rs	Rs. Rs.
To MARSEILLES,	594 or 495	891 or 742-8
" LONDON	627 or 528	940-8 or 792

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Bombay. Superintendent.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1913.

Steamers.	Tons.	Capts.	Leave Bombay 1913.
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	5th Aug.
*Elysia	6368	J.A.Coverley	17th Aug.
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	1st Sept.
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	17th Sept.
‡Circassia	6722	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	4th Oct
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	15th Oct.
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	26th Oct.
*Elysia	6368	J. A. Coverley	11th Nov.
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	29th Nov.
Olympia	5124	J Kinnaird	13th Dec. 1914
*Circassia	6722	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	4th Jan.
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	16th Jan.
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	31st Jan.

*Fitted with Marconi Wireless Telegraphy.

FARES,	Single.	Return.
Bombay to Suez	Rs. 413	627
Bombay to Port Said	" 446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	" 578	924
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	" 653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	" 590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	" 605	957
Bombay to New York	" 841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare to Suez	" 446	

‡All return tickets are available for two years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon, and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of chargo.

Officers of the army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leaves by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe, include a passage by B.I.S.N. Co.'s steamer, between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor-Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the Undersigned

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
AGENTS, Bombay.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds Library, Presses, Sofas, Chairs of latest designs made and supplied,—Chuckla, No, 6.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS.

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Docks.

Steamers	Tons	Sailing Date	Time	Route via.
Dwarka	1695	Thurs. 7th August	9 a.m.	direct.
Lhasa	2185	Friday 8th Aug.	‡ 6 a.m.	direct.

‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

(Weekly.)

S.S. "Dwarka," 1,695 tons, on Thursday 7th August, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

(Weekly).

S.S. "Putiala," 2,998, tons, on Thursday the 7th August, calling at Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dabai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Fortaightly.)

Steamers	Tonnage.	Sailing on
*Pentakota	3412	Thursday 7th Aug.
†Pundua	3305	" 21st "
*Palamcotta	3413	" 4th Sept.
†Lindula	3358	" 18th Sept.

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

†Calls at Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony Ports transhipping at Durban, to the steamers of the Union Castle or other line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.
4th August, 1913.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

French Mail Steamers.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	To sail on
Sydney	4142	Rat	27th Aug. 1913
Polynesien	6385	Eschenaner	24th Sept 1913
Dumbea	5685	P. de Boussac	22nd Oct. 1913
Ville de la Ciotat	6385	Lafont	19th Nov. 1913

PASSAGE FARES (including table wine)

	1st	2nd	3rd
To Marseilles (single) Rs.	594	495	225
Do. (return) "	891	743	405
To London (single) "	660	528	270
Do. (return) "	998	797	495

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd or the Italian Line at reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

One Sailing every four weeks.

For further particulars, apply to—

H. WILLIAMS, Agent.
Albert Building, Horaby Road, Bombay

MARITTIMA ITALIANA
(ITALIAN MAIL S. N. CO.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA.
Regularly every 4 weeks on WEDNESDAY.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Vessels	Tons	Captains	To sail on
Porto Said	5167	D. Maganzini	20th Aug. '13
P. di Piemonte	6365	....	17th Sept. "
Porto Said	5167	....	15th Oct, "

RATES TO ITALY
INCLUSIVE OF WINE, BEER AND ELECTRIC FANS.

	1st Cl. Rs.	2nd Cl. Rs.	3rd Cl Rs.
Single ticket from.	450 to 550	350	165
Return tickets. Available 2 years.	675 to 825	525	247

Through Tickets to LONDON on Application.

Through Tickets to NEW YORK in connection at Naples or Genoa, 1st class, from Rs. 790 to Rs. 990. Special Rates for Missionaries.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

Subject to alterations. For further particulars, apply to G. FERRERO, Agent, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FROM NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight,

apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO
TURNER MORRISON & CO., Agents

BANKS.

International Banking Corporation.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

Capital Paid up	.. Gold $	3,250,000,00
Reserve Fund	..... " "	3,250,000,00
Undivided Profits	.... " "	627,775

LONDON OFFICE:—36, Bishopsgate E. C.—

BRANCHES.—

Bombay.	Cebu	San Francisco
Calcutta.	Shanghai.	Mexico.
Singapore.	Hankow.	Panama.
Hongkong.	Peking.	Colon.
Canton.	Yokohama.	Empire.
Manila.	Kobe.	

THE CORPORATION sells drafts and Cable Transfers on the principal cities of Europe, America, Australia, China, and Japan, buys bills of exchange, Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNT opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances, from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

TRAVELLERS CHEQUES SUPPLIED.

H. A. W. BRENT,
Ag. Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42-43 Church Gate Street.

COX & CO.,
BANKERS & AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act, 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP £400,000
RESERVE £50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16, CHARING CROSS RD., LONDON.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawalpindi, Muree, and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received. Rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made. ADDRESSES for cabling purposes registered free of charge.

INSURANCE of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE, AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOKS supplied on application.

A copy of the Half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

THE ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL (paid up) .....Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) .....Rs. 20,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:—SIMLA

BRANCHES:—

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoroie, Murree, Rawalpindi, Delhi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS.

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 upto Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.—Deposits received and interset allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted. RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable on application.

W. A. M. LATTEY,
Agent
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

(ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.)

CAPITAL AUTHORISED .....Rs. 20,00,000
CAPITAL ISSUED .....Rs. 15,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP .....Rs. 9,71,432
RESERVE FUND (in Govt. Papers) Rs. 9,25,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

BRANCHES—

Amritsar,	Bombay,	Calcutta,
Cawnpore,	Delhi,	D.I. Khan,
Ferozpore,	Gujranwalla,	Jullundhur,
Karachi,	Kasur,	Lahore City,
Lyalpur,	Ludhiana,	Multan City,
Peshawar City,	Peshawar Cantt,	Rawalpindi.
Sargodha,	Sialkote,	and Srinagar.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANKS DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out-stations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to

SRI RAM, B.A.
Manager,
Bombay, 89, Apollo Street.

PIANOFORTES.

THOSE who are discriminating will do nothing without a certain amount of forethought. When you have to invest a sum of money in the purchase of anything, there are considerations which must make you pause. In the selection of a piano there are many points to consider, if you desire to obtain the best value for your outlay. It is a mistake to buy in haste; if you do so you very often have to repent at leisure. Repentance comes when you have purchased a piano which you find in a very few weeks, falls short of your musical sense of tone, of capacity for standing in tune at musical pitch, and contradicts generally the favourable estimate of its musical use you were induced to make from its attractive external appearance when new. If you will consult us, by visiting our show-rooms, we will introduce you to the BEST PIANOS FOR INDIA. We offer you the pianos by JOHN BROADWOOD & SONS, JULIUS BLUTHNER, RICHARD LIPP, SCHIEDMAYER, STEINWEG-NACHF in both upright an horizontal grand models, all of which names conjure up IDEAL QUALITIES of MUSICAL PERFECTION in the minds of those competent to judge of the superior character of all these beautiful pianofortes.

Our DEFERRED PAYMENT SYSTEM will put you in immediate possession of a high-grade instrument and if gradual payment will suit you better than payment of the whole purchase price at the time of selection, we will make it convenient to obtain your wish by means of easy payment.

OUR PRICES ARE THE SAME AS LONDON CASH PRICES.

CATALOGUE of PIANOS MAY BE HAD ON APPLICATION TO

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BANKS.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, London, E C.

BRANCHES AT
Bombay, Calcutta, and Bagdad.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£ 400,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 15,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—

The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C.M.G (Messrs. Brown, Shiply & Co.)
J. C. GEORGES BOUILLAT, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris.)
J. S. HASKELL, Esq. (Messrs. E D Sassoon & Co.)
G. BROMLEY-MARTIN, Esq. (of Martins Bank, Ltd.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE:

Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart.
E. J. MOSES, Esq.
SORABJI COWASJI PETIT, Esq.
MATHURADAS GOCULDAS, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE:

Corner of Hornby Rd., and Churchgate St.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.

Interest allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS AT 3½ per cent per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE PURCHASED, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASE AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Acting Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability for Proprietors	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$17,200,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Johore
Bangkok	Johora	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
		" Hongkew.
Calcutta	London	Singapore
Canton	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taipeh
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Hankow	New York	Yokohama
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	
	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNT.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.
40, Church Gate Street.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta	Cochin	Zanzibar
Bombay	Chittagong	Mombassa
Madras	Rangoon	Nairobi
Karachi	Mandalay	Nakuru
Lahore	Colombo	Kisumu
Armitsar	Kandy	Jinja
Delhi	Newara-Eliya	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Camp).	Entebbe
Tuticorin	Aden (Steamer point).	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives deposits FIXED for one year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 and up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed, when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased and collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities and Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due, LOANS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved securities

Post Box No. 141, RALPH KIDD,
BOMBAY, Acting Manager.

THE
Mercantile Bank of India, Limited.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 415,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E.C

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch HOWRAH (Calcutta), DELHI, RANGOON, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, KUALA LUMPUR, KOTA, BAHRU (Kelantan), PENANG, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs.1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising interest and dividends when due

A. SCOTT SMITH,
Manager,
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosene and Lubricating Oils,
Motor Spirit: Pratt's and Pegasus Brand,
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease,
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake	150	in cases.	These well-known Brands are imported and sold in cases only.
White Rose	150	" "	
Chester	125	" "	
Devoe's	125	" "	
Monkey	125	" "	

Elephant 125 in tins, and in bulk from yellow carts.

SHELL MOTOR SPIRIT.

Retail Agents for Bombay.

Messrs. F. M. CHINOY & Co., DUNCAN ROAD.

LIBERAL TERMS TO DEALERS } SHELL SPIRIT IS IMPORTED INTO INDIA ONLY BY { LIBERAL TERMS TO DEALERS

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO. (INDIA), LTD.,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS AND KARACHI.

AFTERNOON TEA CAKES.

MONGINI BROTHERS'

SPECIALITIES.

CONVERSATION	MOKA
POLONAIS	SUBLIME
MILLE-FEUILLE	ST. HONORE
VENITIEN	YOLANDA
CAPRICE	PISTACHIO
NOISETTE	PARADISE
IDEAL	JAPONAIS

N. B.—Orders should be Registered before 9 A.M. on the day on which they are required PANETTONI every THURSDAY.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited by one o'clock on MONDAY, the 11th August, 1913, for the work of filling in the tank on Plot "B" lately acquired for the extension of J.J. Hospital, Bombay. Value of work about Rs. 7,642. Further particulars may be obtained at the office of the Undersigned. The Superintending Engineer N. D. reserves the right to reject any Tender or Tenders and no reason will be given for the acceptance or the rejection of any Tender. Tender forms will be issued on payment of the usual fees during office hours either on personal application or by duly authorized Agents. Earnest money, amounting to Rs. 382, three hundred and eighty-two only, should accompany each Tender. Security deposit of Rs. 764, seven hundred and sixty-four only (including the earnest money), will be required from the Contractor, whose Tender will be accepted.

A. H. WHYTE, C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.
Bombay, 31st July, 1913.

THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following Interim DIVIDENDS have been declared namely :—

Rs. 300 per share on 100 original shares of Rs. 2,500 each.

Rs. 15 per share on 40,000 shares of Rs. 125 each.

The above Interim Dividends are payable on and after 4th August to Shareholders whose names are on the Register on 28th July on presentation of Share Certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 29th July, to 11th August, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors
WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Managers.
Bombay, 24th July 1913.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

FOUR PER CENT. DEBENTURE LOAN, 1913.

Sixty years—Rs. 80,00,000.

Tenders to be received up to 1 P. M. (Standard Time), on TUESDAY, the 5th August, 1913.

WITH the sanction of the Government of India, and by virtue of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, as from time to time amended the Trustees of the Port of Bombay invite tenders for Port Trust Debentures to the extent in the aggregate of Rs. 80 Lakhs.

The Trustees reserve to themselves the right of refusing all or any of the tenders if they consider the rates offered to be too low, but, subject to this reservation, allotments will be made to the highest Tenderers, and rateably to the Tenderers offering the lowest rate accepted by the Trustees, provided that no allotment will be issued if the amount distributable to any Tenderer is less than Rs. 500.

These Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500 as may be required; they will be repayable to holder in sixty years, and will bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly on the 1st July and 1st January in every year.

Two per cent. of the amount tendered must be deposited on application, and the balance 98 per cent. on or before 31st December, 1913. Interest will accrue from the date of payment in full.

The deposit of 2 per cent. on application will be returned (without interest) if no allotment is made and it with any interest accrued thereon will be forfeited if an allotment is not fully taken up by the 31st December, 1913.

Tenders will be received by the Chief Accountant, Port Trust, up to one o'clock P. M. (Standard Time), on TUESDAY, 5th August, 1913, and they will thereafter be opened in the presence of the Chairman of the Port Trust.

Printed forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Chief Accountant, Port Trust, at whose office a form of the Debenture to be issued can be seen.

Under Section 41 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, the interest on these Debentures will form a charge on the Trustees' revenue PRIOR to the charge for interest on any portion of the Trustees' debt to Government which may, from time to time, be owing.

In accordance with the power contained in Section 20, clause (f), of the Indian Trusts Act, 1882, the Bombay High Court has passed a rule declaring that Trust property consisting of money may be invested in debentures issued by the Trustees of the Port of Bombay under the Bombay Port Trust Act 1879 until further order. Orders to the same effect have been passed by the Chief Courts and Authorities of Madras, Punjab, Coorg, Sind and Lower Burmah.

By Order of the Trustees,
J. TYERS,
Acting Secretary.
Bombay, 23rd July, 1913.

THE WORLD'S ALL.
OUR ATANK NIGRAH PILLS ARE
THE WORLD'S ALL
as they give strength and vigour much desired. They are in use throughout the World, amongst rich and poor, males, and females, young and old. They require no observance of diet, and in all seasons blessing the users with memory, energy, good appetite, etc., thus restoring them to full health.
Re. 1 for a tin with 32 Pills.
Available Everywhere.
Or from :—
VAIDYA SHASTRI
MANISHANKER GOVINDJI,
ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,
Jamnagar, (India,)
KALBADEVI,
BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rate for Subscribers is now Rs. 26 per annum in ad-

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE SUBSCRIPTION LIST IS NOW OPEN.

THE DALBHOOM GOLD AND MINERALS PROSPECTING Co., Ld.

To be registered under the Indian Companies' Acts.

Capital Rs. 2,50,000

Divided into 25,000 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 10 each,

of which Rs 1,00,000 is offered for subscription, payable Rs. 2-8 on application, Rs. 2-8 on allotment, and the balance of Rs. 5 as may hereafter be decided.

Bankers: THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, CALCUTTA

Solicitors : WATKINS & CO., CALCUTTA.

Auditors : LOVELOCK & LEWES, CALCUTTA.

Consulting Analytical Chemists : DR. C. SCHULTEN & CO., CALCUTTA.

Managing Secretary : W. B. CROWDER.

Registered Office : 1, VANSITTART ROW, DALHOUSIE SQUARE, CALCUTTA.

PROSPECTUS.

Dalbhoom Mineral Deposits.—The attention of the public has recently been drawn to the valuable mineral deposits of the Dalbhoom Pergunnah, in the district of Singbhoom, the locality of which may be said to be the area lying between Kalimati, where the Tata Iron Works are situated to the north and the district of Maurbhanj to the south.

History.—For centuries, according to rumour, this district has been known by the inhabitants to contain untold mineral wealth, and some years ago the late Prince Mahomed Bucktyar Shah obtained a lease in perpetuity of the mineral rights throughout the Pergunnah, but was unable to develop his concession by mining operations and, in fact, until the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Company opened a line from Calcutta to Nagpur, the country was most inaccessible. With the advent of the Railway line the Tata Iron Works were started at Kalimati, and in 1911 Mr. Gregson and Mr. Pigott, the well-known Midnapore zemindars, having obtained the surface rights of the Pergunnah, applied for and obtained a license in Mr. Pigott's name to prospect for *all minerals other than copper and precious stones* during a period of three years, over the very area in Dalbhoom in regard to which this Prospectus is issued.

Locality Area.—From the map of the property covered by this License, it will be seen that it comprises 14 mouzahs with a total area of 15,663 acres. This area is referred to subsequently as the Gregson-Pigott Concession.

Exploration.—In 1909 the rights acquired by the late Prince Mahomed Bucktyar Shah had been placed in the hands of the Official Receiver, who, with a view to developing the mineral resources of this territory, had engaged the services of Mr. P. E. Billinghurst, M.I.M.E., of Vancouver, British Columbia, to explore and report upon the whole area, of which that comprised in the license obtained subsequently by Mr. Pigott forms part.

The annexed extracts from Mr. Billinghurst's report are of great interest and have been selected as they refer more particularly to the district immediately in and around the Gregson-Pigott Concession.

The Dalbhoom Gold Syndicate.—Pending Mr. Bilinghurst's exploration, Messrs. Octavius Steel and Co. sent a representative to Dalbhoom, with a view to securing a concession in the gold bearing area, and selected an area immediately adjoining and, as subsequently transpired, in fact comprising one of the mouzahs in the Gregson-Pigott Concession. The Syndicate formed by that firm have now acquired and are zealously prospecting the area selected, with the exception of that portion which was found to fall within the Gregson-Pigott Concession.

Gregson-Pigott Dalbhoom Concession Syndicate.—Another Syndicate, comprising 15 well-known professional and commercial gentlemen of Calcutta was immediately afterwards formed for the purpose of acquiring the Gregson-Piggot Concession. This Syndicate has succeeded in obtaining a transfer of all the rights under the prospecting license granted to Mr. Piggot in consideration of the payment of Rs. 50,000 in cash and a proportionate number of fully paid up shares in any Company which the Syndicate might form.

Mr. Wilmot's Report.—Immediately these negotiations were completed the Syndicate deputed Mr. Wilmot, a Mining Engineer of considerable experience in South Africa and Australia, to locate the exact position of the Mouzahs included in this concession and, as far as possible, to furnish the Syndicate with a report as to the possibilities of developing the mineral wealth of the country, so far as they could be gauged from its general appearance. Unfortunately the recent heavy rains prevented any detailed prospecting, but Mr. Wilmot was able to demarcate the boundaries of the area as shewn in the plan, and extracts from such report as he was able to frame are annexed. A sample of gold from this area, which is now open to inspection, had been previously obtained and this was handed to Mr. Wilmot to compare with any gold or gold-bearing strata which he might personally observe.

Analysis.—A lump of the decomposed schist, referred to in his report, broken off at haphazard, has been submitted to Dr. Schulten, whose analysis shews it to be gold-bearing, thus supporting Mr. Wilmot's theory that the actual lode may be found in this formation of which extensive lodes exist in the one Mouzah of Kunderkoocha and possibly in the other Mouzhas adjoining.

Flotation of Parent Company.—The Syndicate who have acquired the Gregson-Pigott Concession are satisfied from Mr. Billinghurst's and Mr. Wilmot's reports as to the immense possibilities of this area, and have decided, instead of spending further small sums of money on superficial prospecting, to form a Company forthwith, which will carry out systematic and thorough prospecting operations upon a scientific basis, as is now being done in the adjoining area.

Terms of Transfer.—The Syndicate will transfer all their rights to the Company upon its formation and, as earnest of their confidence in the probability of success, are prepared to accept fully paid up shares in the Company, as consideration for the transfer and the only payment in cash to be made will be the sum of Rs. 50,000, the consideration money to Mr. Pigott, of which Rs. 10,000 has already been paid and the balance of which at present falls due on the 30th September next, and actual expenses incurred. Mr. Gregson and Mr. Pigott are being communicated with in England with a view to their postponing payment until the termination of the Prospecting License in February next, by which time it is confidently anticipated, the value of the property will have been proved, sufficient to enable the Company to declar the option, given to it by the License to take a lease of stated mineral bearing areas from the Official Receiver, the period of which would be 45 years at a rental of Rs. 3-8 per acre for gold and Re. 1-8 per acre for other minerals as conditioned in the Prospecting License subject to the order of the High Court. No royalties are required to be paid, except two annas per ton for iron ore, so that the terms upon which the concession has been obtained are most favourable and should ensure the success of the Company when the lode from which the gold is shed has been struck, or in the event of good deposits of other minerals being found.

Capital.—The Capital of the proposed Company will be Rs. 2,50,000 divided into 25,000 shares of Rs. 10 each of which Rs. 1,00,000 are now offered for subscription and of which Rs. 2-8 per share is payable upon application, Rs. 2-8 upon allotment, and the balance Rs. 5 as may hereafter be decided.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE DALBHOOM GOLD AND MINERALS PROSPECTING CO., LD.—CONTD.

Directors.—The first directors of the Company will be elected at the first meeting of the Company. The Directors will be asked to act without remuneration, it being the object of the promoters to devote, as far as possible, the entire funds at the Company's disposal to thoroughly prospecting the area comprised in the Prospecting License this being the object for which the Company is to be formed.

Subsidiary Companies.—Should the operations of this Prospecting Company prove successful, it is not at present proposed that the Company should itself further develop the property, but that it should, as its expert may advise, promote subsidiary mining companies, to whom mining blocks will be sold by the parent Company.

Title Deeds.—The Memorandum and Articles of Association are now in course of preparation by Messrs. Watkins and Co., Solicitors of No. 2, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta, and are open to inspection together with the Agreement with the Syndicate and other Agreements, Title Deeds, Reports, Maps and Specimens of the Gold obtained, which have been lodged with that firm for safe custody.

Application for Shares.—As applications for shares in the Company were received by the Syndicate before they had even decided to form the Company, it is anticipated that the shares now offered will speedily be subscribed. Those desirous of acquiring shares in this, the parent Company, are requested to apply immediately in the annexed form and at the same time deposit with the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Calcutta, Rs. 2-8 in respect of each share applied for.

W. B. CROWDER, *Managing Secretary for the Syndicate.*

No. 1, Vansittart Row, Calcutta. 23rd July, 1913.

EXPERTS' REPORT.

Extract from Mr. Billinghurst's Report to the Official Receiver.

I wish to speak as cautiously as possible, but I may state that during the time I spent in this neighbourhood, I daily expected to confirm my private opinion that I was on the site of what was potentially one of the world's great gold fields.

This district is at the base of the hills which form the boundary between Dalbhoom and Maurbhanj. It has for many years been famous for the gold derived by washing the earth on the hill-sides and in the jungles. Old slag heaps shew that both copper and iron were formerly smelted here.

It is not an exaggeration to state that gold is found nearly everywhere in this neighbourhood.

It is probably the wearing away of lodes in these oxidised areas caused by mineral-laden waters percolating through the schists which distributed the gold over the country side.

As I had secured all the proofs required and being pressed for time I left this district very much unprospected of course, but with sufficient evidence to shew a wide distribution of gold which may be worked in lode form. A large portion of the old workings are still uncleared and it is quite possible and indeed likely that the main lode will be quickly rediscovered with a few days' work. A mass of gold said to weigh nearly two pounds was recently extracted from rock in this neighbourhood and is on view, I understand, to any honest person who visits Murakoohi.

Generally.—A district of great possibilities, a really wonderfully mineralised country shown by the bright pyrites in the hard green schists, the lines of partly oxidised iron, green, brown, red and yellow, the extensive ochreous areas and the wide distribution of gold. I found traces of silver, copper, nickel, chrome iron, titanium, magnetite, hematite, and antimony, besides the gold and ochres.

From the point of view of the capitalist I consider that the gold in the south-west Dalbhoom is sufficiently attractive. I would point out the wide occurrence of this gold, and the manner in which the natives of the country seek it.

I would advise, if practical, the formation of a Dalbhoom Development Company. Only in this way will an energetic policy be pursued and prospecting exploitation and development work be thoroughly put in hand. The assets exist and the enormous mineral wealth of the country guarantees a fair return on carefully spent capital.

While holding no brief for the estate I may remark that few countries of similar area can show such mineral wealth and only the continent of Asia could show a Dalbhoom neglected.

Extract from Mr. Wilmot's Report.

The gold which I saw in possession of some of the coolies was very coarse with sharp edges and showed no signs of having been carried or worn by the influence of water, nearly every large specimen had small pieces of oxidised iron clinging to it and in some cases small pieces of laterite and schist.

I consider that if the place where the coolies get this gold can be found then by judicious prospecting and cross-cutting there is every possibility of coming on the strata which shed the gold.

I consider the property well worth prospecting and if the theory I am at present inclined to favour, viz., that the source of the gold obtained is in the decomposed schist, then the lode when found will possibly turn out rich in gold, and there can be no question but that the area of the concession is auriferous.

The important feature in this proposition is that the gold obtained by the coolies in this area does not correspond with the alluvial gold found in any other parts of Bengal, but, on the contrary, shows distinct indication of having been shed from a lode in close proximity to the wash in which it was found.

The Dalbhoom Gold & Minerals Prospecting Company, Limited.

To

THE MANAGING SECRETARY.

SIR,

Having paid to the Company's bankers the sum of Rs..... being a deposit of Rs. 2-8 per share, payable on application for ..... shares of Rs. 10 each of the above-named Company, I request you to allot me ..... shares and I agree to accept the same or any less number that you may allot me and to pay the further instalment of Rs. 2-8 per share on allotment and the balance due in respect of the said shares as and when called upon, and I authorise you to register me as the holder of the said shares.

(Please write clearly.)

Name in full .....
Address in full .....
Occupation .....
Date .....
Signature .....

Receipt for
APPLICATION MONEY

RECEIVED this .....day of..... 1913, on account of the Dalbhoom Gold and Minerals Prospecting Co., Ld., from .....
the sum of Rs. .....
being a deposit of Rs. 2-8 per share upon.....shares of Rs. 10 each of the above-named Company.

For the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation,
Accountant.

NOTE.—This application form should be sent entire to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Calcutta, with a remittance in favour of the Bank for the amount payable.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

TO-NIGHT!

SOMETHING NOVEL IN THE WAY OF PICTURE-DRAMAS.

BALAOO.

A Strange and Fascinating Drama dealing with
THE MARVELLOUS ADVENTURES OF A MAN-MONKEY.
Taken from the French Novel by GASTON LEROUX.
A wonderful story—weird, mysterious and fanciful—yet strongly convincing.

HOUSE WITH CLOSED SHUTTERS.

A touching story of the American Civil War.
LAUGHTER-PRODUCING COMICS

3 SHOWS NIGHTLY,

7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11.
SATURDAY and SUNDAY, 11-15 to 12-15.
PRIZE SHOWS—SATURDAY and SUNDAY, 5-30 to 6-30 P. M.
CHARNI ROAD. Tel. No. 1271.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

OLIVE OIL.

What we offer is the pure, genuine and unadulterated produce of the Olives and it is unquestionably the best for the Table and the Kitchen.

			Rs. As.
OLIVE OIL, the best produce of Lucca (bottled in Bombay)		per bottle..	1 4
Do.	in original tins of 10 Kilos	per tin..	19 0
Do.	do. 5 ,,	,, ..	9 8
Do.	do. 2 ,,	,, ..	4 0
Do.	do. 1 ,,	,, ..	2 0
SUBLIME OLIVE OIL. This is guaranteed to be the best and the most refined Olive Oil obtainable and it can also be taken as a medicine with the best of results; bottled in Italy by Messrs. P. SASSO & FIGLI in litre bottles, Rs. 3 per bottle. In half litre bottles..			1 12
SUPERFINE LUCCA OIL bottled in Italy, in litre bottle, per bottle ..			2 12
In half litre bottle, per bottle			1 8

BANKS.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE :—Gresham Buildings.
PAID UP CAPITAL .....Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND .....Rs. 1,00,000
Banking business of every description transacted.
PRESENT RATE for SHORT DEPOSITS.
Payable in 15 day's notice 2½ per cent. under Bank Rate.
Payable at 30 days' notice 2 per cent under Bank Rate.
Payable at 60 days' notice 1 per cent. under Bank Rate.
NO CHANCE OF LOSING MONEY DEPOSITED IN THIS BANK.
The following figures of the Working Capital show the Bank's progress in 1912

31st January, 1912	..Rs.	8,00,000
30th April,	,, ...Rs.	24,00,000
31st July	,, ...Rs.	52,00,000
30th December	,, ...Rs.	100,00,000

N. POCHKHANAWALA (C.A.I.B.),
London, Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen.	48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	,,	30,000,000
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Honolulu	San Francisco
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CURRENT DEPOSITS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed on two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of EXCHANGE and BANKING business transacted.

S. UJIYE,
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WHISKY NOGGIN.

WE SELL this miniature whisky jug mounted in Silver. It holds just one gill and is cleaner and more elegant in use than the pegmeasure of the refreshment bar type. As each guest is served with one for his exclusive own it becomes unnecessary to urge the importunate question of quantity. The noggin is a silent and home like suggestion of "just help yourself," while the obtrusive "half or full peg Sir?" sounds too business like.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

CLARKES B 41 PILLS.

A waranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Druggists.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only advertisements for clerks, servants, &c., Goods for sale or wanted are accepted in this column.

RATES. (Cash Only.) Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover postage is previously paid

PLATE POWDER.—Preserve your silver and electroplated ware by using the BATTLE-AXE PLATE POWDER. The finest preparation for producing a beautiful and lasting polish upon all articles of silver and electroplate. It contains no poison We use it ourselves to make our stock of silver and plate to look always bright and fresh. PRICE ANNAS 8 PER TIN ONLY. MARKCS & Co., Ltd., JEWELLERS & SILVERSMITHS, BOMBAY & POONA.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at HOMJEE STREET, where a complete electric installation supplies the motive power for working of the machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The management is therefore able to offer constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding. Stationery, etc.

G MEHTA & CO., Goldsmiths and Jewellers, Abdul Rehman Street, Corner Pydhowni, Baria Building. Telephone No. 1288

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works, Homjee Street, Fort.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" when available, are supplied at the following special prices: If of a date over one and within 3 months, eight annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee a copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance

ROOMS TO LET in Elphinstone Circle Buildings, for residence, with Verandah, Bath Room, Kitchen, and Servants' quarters. Rent Rs. 50 to Rs. 100. Apply to D. NANJEE, 17, Elphinstone Circle

SAFE DEALERS.—GODREJ and BOYCE MFG. Co. By appointment to H. E. the GOVERNOR, SAFES and LOCK MAKERS to H. M.'s Mint and Banks, near Gas Works, Parel, Bombay.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes—9½ inch by 4½ inch, Rupee 1 per hundred. 9½ inch by 4½ inch, Annas 12 per hundred (if printed on flap there will be an extra charge of Rs. 3 per thousand.) 6 ½ inch by 3½ inch Rupees 2½ per thousand, (if printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand.

WANTED.—COMPETENT ELECTRICAL WIREMEN. Only those accustomed to high class steel conduit wiring need apply to the CHIEF ENGINEER, the Royal Opera House, Girgaum.

WANTED.—EXPERIENCED PAINTERS. Must be used to enamel colors and gold leaf decorations and stencilling works. Apply KEEPER, the Royal Opera House.

WANTED.—CONTRACTORS. Able to supply plaster panelling, etc., in plaster and other materials. Apply KEEPER, the Royal Opera House.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

COMPLETE PROGRAMME
AT 6-30 AND 10 P. M.
PICTURES ONLY AT 8-30. P.M.

FRENCH BALLET DANCERS.

By Special arrangements with the Management of the Opera House.

MLLES. BENZONI
AND
DORION.

Make their last appearance in Bombay at the Excelsior.

THE JAKOWLEWS

This is positively the last appearance of the Great Russian Dancers in Bombay.

MYSTERY AND MAGIC
(Mr. STILLWELL remains on the Bill for another week.)

KITTO AND KITTO

The two funniosities.

TWO FINE FILMS.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY SITUATED at Queen's Road, behind the Marine Lines Railway Station facing the sea. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on TUESDAY, the 26th instant at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by public auction on the premises by order of the Executors of the undermentioned property.

All that piece or parcel of land containing by admeasurement 2,964 6-9 square yards or thereabouts whereof 6 6-9 square yards are leasehold and the rest of pension and tax tenure and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 13, 75 and 83, New Nos. 15949, 676 and 732, Old Survey Nos. 13, 13 and 16 and New Survey Nos. 2-3-8418 and 1-2-3-8418 and 8414 together with the messuages tenements or buildings standing thereon (excepting however the buildings standing on the plots of land coloured yellow and marked C. D. E. on the plan of the property hereinafter referred to which buildings belong to the Fazendari tenents of the said plots) and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under C. Ward Nos. 229 and 92, 2294. 2293, 2711, 2712, 2714 and 2717, Street Nos. 159-2, 4, 3, 62, 64-66, 70 and 76 all which premises are situate at and on the East side of Queen's Road at Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and are bounded on or towards the East partly by Dhaswadi, partly by the property of Pestonjee Byramjee Lala, partly by Lohar Street Cross Lane and partly by the property of Hormusjee Dadysett and Maneckbai daughter of Jiji Modi, on or towards the West partly by Queen's Road aforesaid, partly by the property of Hormusjee Dadysett and Maneckbai daughter of Jiji Modi and partly by the property of Dhobi Gopal Dayal, on or towards the North partly by the property of Eduljee Jamsetjee Kharas, partly by the property of Mr. Vaz, partly by the property of Rajaram Tukaram Tatia, partly by Dhaswadi, partly by the property of Pestonjee Byramjee Lala and partly by the property of Dhobi Gopal Dayal, and on or towards the South partly by Parsi Charitable property and partly by the property of Hormusji Dadysett and Maneckbai daughter of Jiji Modi and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the Vendors and their tenents. A portion of the above land is held on lease from the Secretary of State. Other portions admeasuring 84 square yards, 155 square yards and 34 square yards respectively and marked C. D. and E on the abovementioned plan are held by Fazendari tenents who pay the yearly rents of Rs. 6, Rs. 5 and Rs. 4-12 respectively to the Vendors. Another portion of the said land is used as a passage and is marked "Lane" on the plan above referred to.

For further particulars and conditions of sale and for inspection of the plan above referred to, application should be made to Messrs. Shroff, Dinshe and Dharamsi, Attorneys for the Vendors at their office, No. 9, Hornby Road, or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

WANTED.

WANTED.—AN OVERSEER, who understands plans, can supervise and take measurements of the work done on building, in the Central Provinces.

Apply with certificates stating salary to Box No. 270, care of this Paper.

WANTED.—For the Madras Government Lunatic Asylum, a MATRON. Present vacancy for six months. Candidates must be Europeans, between the ages of 25 and 45; and must be qualified nurses. Pay of the appointment Rs. 100-5-125, with free quarters. Forms of application may be had from the Superintendent, Lunatic Asylum, Madras.

P. HEFFERNAN, CAPTAIN, I. M. S.,
Superintendent, Govt. Lunatic Asylum.

WANTED by a SHIPPING COMPANY, two or three CLERKS with knowledge of Railway Traffic Audit. Salary Rs. 30 to Rs. 50 according to experience Apply with copies of certificates to Box No. 271, care of this Paper.

EXPERT GODOWN KEEPER REQUIRED immediately, must furnish security for Rs. 3,000, and be thoroughly experienced, and produce excellent testimonials. Apply giving full qualifications and copies of testimonials, state age and salary expected, and when avilable to "Godown," care of "Bombay Gazette."

CAPABLE BOOK-KEEPER REQUIRED with Ledger and Invoicing experience; must be neat penman and quick and correct at figures. Immediate appointment. Apply giving full qualifications, state age, salary expected, and when available to "LEDGER," care of "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.—By young Lady POST as COMPANION to European or Indian Lady. Apply Box No. 921, care of "Bombay Gazette."

FOR SALE.—AN EXCELLENT PROPERTY, situated near Colaba Causeway, suitable for office as well as residential purposes. For particulars apply to Box No. 919 care of this Paper.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6. First-class Furniture on sale or hire. Inspection respectfully

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—A large number of FINE THICK BAMBOOS, 40 to 50 feet long. The clumps having seeded have just been cut down and the clumps are all in good condition. Also a large number of OLD BAMBOO ROOTS. For prices, etc., apply to—

OFFICER IN CHARGE,
Residency Bazars, Indore (C.I.)

THE KULU FRUIT GARDENS OF THE GARH ESTATE.

PROFESSOR COLONEL RENNICK.

BEST APPLES AND PEARS. 6 lbs. nett of fruit in baskets at Rs. 2-8 and in crates of 6 baskets each at Rs. 15 per V. P. P. delivered at domicile. Write to MANAGER, Kulu Fruit Gardens, Naggar, Kangra District.

THE FINEST PEARS.—Will be ready the latter end of July, and APPLES in August. Sent to any part of India, by V.P. Parcel Post at Rs. 4-2 per 9lb. basket. Apples and Pears from Bundrole Orchards were supplied to H. M. The King-Emperor. Apply to A. H. LEE, BUNDROLE ORCHARDS, Kulu, Punjab.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co., GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASSWARE, on sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat furniture.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Washington, 2,659 tons, Captain F. Hofmann, which arrived in harbour on Friday from Sabine (Texas) brought a cargo of kerosine oil in bulk.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Salsette, 2,391 tons, Captain A. F Vine, R.N.R., sailed on Saturday for Aden with mails and general cargo and passengers.

The German East Africa Line steamer Mackgraf, 2,325 tons, Captain F. Fautzen, sailed on Saturday for Zanzibar, etc., with a general cargo and 10 cabin and 75 deck passengers.

The Venice S. N. Co's steamer Barbarigo, 3821 tons, Captain E. Golls, sailed on Sunday for Calcutta via Colombo with a general and same bottom cargo.

The steamer Imani, 2979 tons, Captain J. F. Lyons, sailed on Sunday for Port Said (for order) with a general cargo.

The City Line Steamer City of Bristol, 4345 tons, Captain M. Henderson, will sail to-day for Karachi, with the same bottom cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Lhasa, 949 tons, Captain C. S. Penny, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi 31st July with mails, a general cargo, 3 cabin and 57 deck passengers.

The steamer Esturia, 1,279 tons, Captain L. Jones, sailed on Saturday for Abadan, with ballast.

The Hansa Line steamer Newenfels, 3,524 tons, Captain W. Ferichs, sailed on Saturday for Hamburg and Bremen via Karachi with a general and same bottom cargo.

The Anchor Line steamer Elysia, 3,398 tons, Captain J. Coverley, which arrived in Bombay harbour on Saturday evening from Liverpool 11th July, brought a general cargo and 3 cabin and deck passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Dwarka, 757 tons, Captain W. Moxon, arrived in Bombay harbour on Sunday from Busreh, July 27th via Karachi and coast ports, with a general cargo and 1 cabin and 45 deck passengers.

The Japan Line steamer Rangoon Maru, 3,316 tons, Captain J. Kamashita, arrived here on Sunday from Kobe, 30th June via intermediate ports and Colombo, with a general cargo.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Friday, August 1st 1913, should be regarded as a full weather working day for vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

ROYAL NAVY & R. I. M. VESSELS.

H M S Philomel...Comdr G P G Ballard...R N
H M S Espiegle...Comdr Nunn.....R N
H M S Lawrence Finnis .....R I M
R I M S Dufferin...Comdr Henley .....R I M
R I M S Hardinge...Comdr Hamilton ...R I M
R I M S Palinurus...Comdr Headlam ...R I M
R I M S Investigator...Capt Hickman...R I M
R I M S Dalhousie...Comd Robinson.....R I M

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Aug. 2.

Angus.....2320 Dakers ... ...A Yule & Co
Aracan .....3540 McAllister...W & A G & Co
Astoria ....2743 Hogan .....T M and Co
Banca.....3794 Garwood .....P and O Co
Begum.....2942 Dooley.....T M & Co
Culna.....3963 Farquharson...M M and Co
Cuyahoga.....2129 Henderson.....S Oil Co
Devanha ...4755 Hickey ...Shanghai ...12-8...P & O Co
Huryalus .....2308 Williams.....M M and Co
Gallia .....555 Jones .....J M & Co
Hoseinee... 994 Fanning ...T Morrison & Co
Islavi.....1604 Hughes .....T M & Co
Kasara..... 505 Morrison .....M M and Co
Khosron .....2410 Hannah .....Jeddah.....T M and Co
Karonga.....2032 Paterson ...W and A G and Co
Kowcit... ....2836 Brewis .....Arab Strs Ld
Kanzler.....1855 Schepp...A Strandes & Co
Pentakota .....2203 Stewart .....M M & Co
Scharzfels ...2533 Stryke...W and A G and Co
Saaed.....157 Bonsfield .....Port Said.....Arab Strs Ld
Sabara.....2 64 Park.....J Finlay and Co
Saigun Maru ..3311 Yomaguchi...N Y Kaisha
Umzumbi... .....2138 Robertson...& A G & Co
Washington.....Hofmann.... Standard Oil Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Aug. 2.

PRINCE'S DOCK

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Desc.	Date.	Agents.
C&R City of Sparta	3458	McNeil	...	K N & Co	
F Chantala	3103	McDiarmed	..	M M & Co	
G Ficozzi	2092	Primrose	Suakim ...	.. . 5-8	T M & Co
H Bahrein	1403	Grant	...	Busreh	Arab Strs Co
K City of Bristol	4345	Henderson	...	K'chi 4-8	K N & Co
N Ramsay	2739	Mullan	.....	Balli Bros	
O Ischia	2481	Belsito	.....	Genoa ...	R Line & Co
P Clan Sinclair	3291	Smith	...	Antwerp ..7-8	J Finlay & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Castalia .....4087 Mitchell ...Liverpool... 6-8...W and A G and Co
3 Ismaila ...2381 Hodgson.....Java.....5 8 M M & Co
4 Hidalgo .....2760 Horbord...Hull ...5-8... J F & Co
5 Nyanza.....2642 Mcallister ...T M and Co
6 Kamakura Maru...3798 Hori...N Y Kaisha
7 Rinaldo.....2792 Chilton ...J F and Co
8 Austria.....1870 Cosulich.....A L S N Co
9 Quilca .. 4941 Cole.....M M & Co
14 Linga .....950 Butler .....M M and Co
14 Lhasa.....950 Penney .....M M & Co
15 Colobaria..... 3447 Raddock.....Batavia 4-8...M M & Co

H W P D

Indravati.....513 Esmail ..... Bo S N Co
Ponani.....552 Vallaji .....Bo S N Co
Kaveri.....553 Mohomed .....Bo S N Co

Offside P

Budrie .....1613 Fisher .....Arab Strs Ld

M W D D

Persia .....4154 Bradshaw .....P and O Co

ARRIVALS

Aug.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
1	Washington....	Hofmann...	Port Said July 19
2	Lhasa.....	Penny	Karachi July 31
	Elysia	Coverley ..	Liverpool July 11
3	Dwarka	Moxon	Busreh July 27
	RangoonMaru	Kamashita..	Kobe June 30

DEPARTURES

Aug.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
2	Salsette	Vine.....	Aden
	City of Birmingham...	Haughton...	Liverpool
	Esturia	Jones	Abadan
	Neuenfels ...	Terichs ...	Hamburg
	Mograf	Tantzen ...	Zanzibar
	Barbarigo ...	Gallo	Calcutta
	Imani	Lyons	PortSaid

The steamer City of Bristol, Captain Henderson, obtained her port clearance on Saturday for Karachi.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Detmold, for Barrow in Furnace.
" Tannenfels, for Hamburg etc.
" Putiala, for Persian Gulf and Co.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Chyebassa, arrived at London from Calcutta on the evening of the July 30. The same Co's steamer Golconda, left Marseilles home bound on the evening of July 31.

The Anchor Line steamer Circassia, Homeward bound arrived at Marseilles on the 1st instant.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s.s. "Himalaya" arrived at Plymouth on morning of August 2.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUG 2.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Castalia s—32 bales wool, V Tezpall; 100 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co; 67 bales wool, E Dossa and Co; 516 cwts corianderseed, P Assoo; 10 cwts ghee, 20 cwts dry fish, 65 bales wool, W and A Graham and Co; 10 bales wool, D Sassoon and Co; 62 bales wool, M Devji; 100 bales cotton, Diwadkar and Co; 2,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros; 26 bales wool, F F Campbell and Co; 34 bales wool, D Nagjee; 31 bales wool, J Karra; 21 bales wool, 12 bales goat hair, R M Kooka.

City of Sparta s—40 cwts gune arabic, S Cooverjee and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Castalia s—50 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Persia s—273 cwts chutney, F Nowroji; 16 cwts canes, D S Postwalla; 25 cwts aloes, F A Mooraji; 30 cwts canes, R Canji; 9 bales woollen and cotton carpet, E Mahomed.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Astoria s—8,000 cwts linseed, M B Kaisha; 600 cwts cow horns, E Mahomed; 165 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

Umzumbie s—1,500 tons manganese ore, C I Mining Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Clan Sinclair s—4,000 cwts mowraseed, B S Lloyd and Co; 172 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

Chantala s—2,000 cwts crushed bones, R Kaderbhoy.

FOR HAMBURG.

Scharzfels s—110 bales cotton, M Nathubhoy and Co; 110 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co; 1,280 bales cottonfly, Soloman Bros; 130 bales hemp, Kiddie Reeve and Co; 8,999 cwts linseed, M B Kaisha; 1,999 cwts tilseed, 2,000 cwts linseed, 4,000 cwts rapeseed, 1,200 cwts mowraseed, Ralli Bros; 220 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 100 bales hemp, K Visram and Co.

FOR MALTA.

Ischia s—4 bales cotton carpets, H Comasjee.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Austria s—1,000 bales cotton twist, M B Kaisha.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Austria s—300 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.

FOR KOBE.

Kamakura Maru s—5 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.

Saigon Maru s—500 bales cotton, G G Kaisha; 800 bales cotton, H Nensey and Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Saigon Maru s—600 bales cotton, H Nensey and Co; 100 bales cotton, Breul and Co.

FOR YOKHAICHI.

Saigon Maru s—2,500 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.

DAILY IMPORTS—AUGUST 2.

Steamer Ozarda from Calcutta Agents—M M and Co; 75 cases candle, 5 cases coffee, 1577 bundles coir yarn, 712 bundles coir rope, 98 coils coir rope, 18 bundles chiretta, 4 cases medicines, 100 bags poonac, 245 bags cocoanuts, 1893 bales cotton, 14 bales cotton waste, 78 coils manila rope, 2 cases gin, 8 cases burgundy, 1022 bags rice, 47 bales paper, 164 kegs paint, 60 drums paint, 20 casks castor oil, 500 drums linseed oil, 18 buckets abarakh, 13 bags abarakh, 10 casks soap, 200 cases soap, 222 bundles mats, 325 bags betelnuts, 7 bundles cardamoms, 57 bundles ginger, 33 bags pepper, 41 bags sugar, 608 chests tea, 110 1-4 chests tea, 971 bales gunnybags, 286 bales gunny cloth, 35 bales jute twine, 2 cases tobacco, 5 bundles sandalwood, 20 bundles dewdar wood, and 20 bags dewdar wood.

Steamer Washington from Sabine Agents—Standard Oil Co. of New York; 5,053 tons refined oil in bulk.

PALITANA RELIEF FUND.

Sums received : B. Paibhudan and Co., Bombay, Rs. 15, Chhaganlal Motilal Gheekanta, Rs. 6-2, Keshavlal Dolatchand, Mehmdabad, Ahmedabad, Rs. 10; Manager of the Gujarati Press, Bombay, Rs. 50, Parekh Amritlal Virpal, Bombay, Rs. 15, Porbandar fund through Vajsuwala Darbar Saheb, Rs. 1,000; Lathiwala through Karbhari Saheb Lathi, Rs. 222-8; Miss Gurudatta Arya, Calcutta, Rs. 5; Moolji Ranchhod Vaid, Bombay, Rs. 15, Bharat; Mitra Adhipati, Bombay, Rs. 26-4; the funds from Surat through Sheth Naginchand Kapurchand, Rs. 2,500; Calcutta fund through Mr. Jethalal D. Sanghvi, Rs. 605; Jagmohandas Laloobhai Jambushar, Rs. 5, Hargovind B. Sharma, Badhani (Jilla Kaira), Rs. 5; Nagarsheth Vachharaj Budhhaji, Vasanda, Rs. 12-5, Lachhu Bibi, widow of Babu Gulabchand Lunia, Ajimganz, Rs. 4; Shah Nagarchand Purushottam and .Co., Singapore, Rs. 325; from the private pocket money of the minor Thakore Saheb Bahadursingji of Palitana, Rs. 100, Mr. Tudor Owen, Rs.500, Mrs. Vithal, Wadhwan Camps Rs. 50, Through Mr. Jwalaprasad M., the Secretary Vaisya Sabha fund, Calcutta, Rs. 535, Rewashanker Dayalal P. K. Rampur, Re. 1, Patel Ashabhai Narshibhai Amir (Vedach), Rs. 15, Osman Abubakar (Kuntrana), Rs. 5; Makhanlal Lala from Jain Panchayata Rewari, Rs. 162-5, Pamar Prani, (one half of the currency note was received before), Bombay), Rs. 10; total received Rs. 6,199-8, sums previously received Rs. 91,545-4-3, grand total received, Rs. 97,744-12-3.

The work of giving aid to those who have lost their means of earning livelihood in the flood is still continued and up to this time a sum of Rs. 1,500 has been distributed.

After making proper enquiries through the Committee Rs. 750 are given in aid in making petty repairs to persons, whose houses have partially fallen.

The fourth meeting of this Committee was held on 26th July, at which the accounts of this fund from 1-7-13 to 24-7-13 were submitted.

In order to estimate the losses of the houses collapsed in the second flood, a Committee has been appointed under the presidentship of the Dewan Saheb. This Committee pays a personal visit to the houses, makes careful inquiries and then fixes the sum of the net loss to the houses.

DIABETES.

An interesting treatise dealing with causes, different stages and the most effective treatment of Diabetes, Hydrocele and Skin diseases, will be given away free to the readers of the "Bombay Gazette" on application to—A. Chatterji & Co., (B.G.), 108-2, Machuabazar Road, Calcutta.

HYDROCELE

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Ten charges for announcement of Births, Marriages, Deaths and Memorial Notices, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, are Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. Cash strictly in Advance.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

WELDON—On the 2nd August, the wife of W. L. Weldon, Esq., of a son at Cumballa Hill, Bombay.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

THOMPSON—On the 20th July, 1913, at the Ramsay Hospital, Naini Tal, the wife of S. H. Thompson, I.C.S, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

BASKETT—SLARK—On Wednesday, 30th July, 1913, at St. Matthia's Church, Vepery, by the Rev. S. Jenkins Evans, Chaplain, Edward Stuart Baskett, of the South Indian Railway, eldest son of Mr. J. G. Baskett and Mrs. Baskett to Adelaide Ellen, eldest daughter of Mr. T. G. Slark, of the Government Telegraph Department, and Mrs. Slark.

DEATH.

MILLAR—On the 19th July, 1913, at Bareilly, of enteric fever, David, the youngest son of Geo. and Eva Millar, of Kathgodam, aged 9 years and 10 months.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p. m.
Harwood Association Football League: Y.M.C.A. vs. Grant Medicals, Cooperage, 5-45 p. m.
Dancing Festival, Royal Opera House, between 7 p.m. and 10 p.m.
Olympia Picture Palace, Sandhurst-road.
Excelsior Cinematograph, 6-30 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11-30 (p.m.)
America-India Cinematograph, Charni-road.

Maxim :—An active life is a religious duty.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE.

[In force from 1st March, 1913.]

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard time is given in all cases :—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	19-14
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13-20	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	8-45	14-0
Madras Mail	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class)	6-50	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express	12-20	14-20
Postal Express for Punjab ...		*
do do for Calcutta ...		*
do do for Madras ...		*

* Four hours after Mail steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	7-30	21-0
Guzerat Mail	8-35	21-50
Third Class Express ...	6-45	17-0

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*Sheth Jamnadas Jivandas Charitable Dispensary.—During the month of July the total number of patients that were treated in this dispensary was 3,965, among them the number of new admissions was 1,266, classified as below:—Hindoos 3,297, Mussalmans 615, Parsees 11, other castes 42: total 3,965. The average daily attendance was 127.

Fatima Bibi Rogay Charitable Dispensary.—During the month of July, 1913, the total number of patients that were treated in this dispensary was 10,774, of whom 4,482 were males, 3,162 females and 3,130 children. The average daily attendance was 347.

AMUSEMENT.

THE EXCELSIOR.

The Excelsior, which once relied on the excellence of the films that were shown here for a share of the public patronage of Bombay, has now blossomed into a good class variety hall, and this week the programme is one of the strongest yet presented. The Jakowlews, Mr Stillwell, and Kitto and Kitto remain on the programme for another week, and commencing from to-night, an addition, which will be appreciated, will be the appearance of the French ballot dancers from the Opera House, Mdlle. Benzoni and Mdlle. Dorion. The Jakowlews have a charming new scene to present, in which the younger member of the trio goes through some more bewildering gyrations. Kitto and Kitto have a funny little topical song mixed up with a great deal of drollery, and the wizard of the west performs many more wonderful tricks. Besides Pathe's "Gazette," there are two films of peculiar interest. One is entitled "The attack on the mill," which illustrates an episode in the Franco-Prussian war, and in the other we see Wiffles in the leading role in a cleverly conceived sketch. The programme is undoubtedly one of the best that had been presented at the Excelsior.

The Census Bulletins show that the British element continues to predominate in the population of Canada. Between 1901 and 1911, says the *Times'* correspondent, the people of British origin within the Dominion increased from 3,063,189 to 3,896,985. These figures show a gain of 833,796, or 27·22 per cent Among the British and English element has shown the greatest increase. The number of English people in Canada in 1901 was 1,260,899, and in 1911 was 1,823,150. This is a gain of 562,251, or 44·50 per cent. The Scottish population increased from 197,726 to 997,880. The Irish increased by 61,663, to a total of 1,050,384; and the Welsh by 11,754, to a total of 24,848. Next to the English the population of French origin shows the greatest increase. In 1901, we had 1,649,371 French people in Canada, and in 1911, 2,054,890. This is a gain of 405,519, or 24·59 per cent. Germans increased from 310,501 to 392,320. There was a substantial increase also of Austro-Hungarians, of whom there are now 129,103 in Canada; and of Scandinavians of whom there are 107,535. Indians and negroes both decreased.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

SUIT ON PROMISSORY NOTES.

Ibrahim Sahib Haji Pachood Dhuru filed a suit against Vazir Begum, widow of Gulam Ahmed Haji Majmoodin Fakeeh, and four others to recover Rs. 10,000 on promissory notes with interest at 12 per cent. per annum.

Mr. R. D. N. Wadia, instructed by Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, appeared for the plaintiff, while Mr. Campbell, instructed by Messrs. Crawford Brown and Co., defended.

The plaint stated that on January 26th 1911, Gulam Haji Majmoodin Fakeeh, since deceased, by ten promissory notes of that date now overdue, promised to pay to the plaintiff the sum of Rs. 1,000 in each note, aggregating Rs. 10,000. Gulam Haji died intestate in Bombay on May 27, 1911, leaving the present defendants as his heirs and legal representatives. On January 30, 1912, the said ten promissory notes were presented for payment and were noted for non-payment; on that the plaintiff had incurred expenses in the sum of Rs. 170, and now sought to recover the amount from the present defendants as heirs of the deceased. On February 8, 1912, the plaintiff demanded the sum, but had no satisfaction.

The defendants, in their statement, denied that there was consideration for the said ten promissory notes, and the authenticity of the signature of the deceased on those notes. After the death of the deceased, Gulam Ahmed, the plaintiff informed the second and the fourth defendants that there was a large sum standing to the credit of the deceased in the partnership of the deceased and the plaintiff. At the time of his death, the deceased possessed considerable moveable and immoveable properties in Bombay and elsewhere. The deceased was not in need of money, as alleged by the plaintiff, but on the contrary the plaintiff, at the time of the alleged promissory notes was in debt, and, therefore, he was not entitled to the relief claimed.

His Lordship, after recording the evidence, passed a decree for Rs 10,740, with interest and costs.

SENTENCE CONFIRMED.

One Raiji Khoda and his wife Dhani were produced before Mr. C. N. Mehta, Additional Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, the former charged with having caused the murder of one Dharala Mahiji Sardar of Matar taluka in the Kaira District, and with having caused grievous hurt with a dangerous weapon to Mahiji's wife Galal, while she went to her husband's rescue. The last named accused was also charged with abetting her husband in the murder of Mahiji's wife with a view to prevent her from going to her husband's rescue.

The story was that the deceased and the first accused were friends but the accused had left the village of Khandhli in October last and gone elsewhere to earn a living. On April 17, 1913, he returned with his wife to Khandhli and lived with the deceased in his field where the deceased had put up a shed and was residing with his wife.

The accused and his wife treated them with due hospitality, and in the evening, when the deceased and accused were sitting together chatting and smoking a *chalam*, the accused got up with his *dharia* and assaulted the deceased until the handle of the *dharia* gave way. Seeing her husband being mercilessly belaboured, Mahiji's wife, Galal, ran to his rescue; but the second accused seized Galal who accordingly, had to make an effort to free herself and at last succeeded in doing so. Galal went to her husband, while the first accused was giving him blows with the *dharia* and got herself injured in the attempt. She also received some injuries on several parts of her body. As the *dharia* gave way, both the accused ran away to one of their friends, and the accused told him what had happened. The friend accordingly informed the police who arrived on the spot and arrested the accused. They were then put up on trial before the First Class Magistrate at Kaira, who committed them to the Sessions, and the Sessions Judge tried them together with two assessors. The assessors held the first accused guilty, and the second not guilty; and the judge, agreeing with them, discharged the second accused, and partly disagreeing with the accessors held the first accused guilty of causing the murder of Mahiji and of voluntarily causing grievous hurt to Galal. He accordingly, convicted and sentenced him to transportation for seven years on the first charge and directed that he should suffer the extreme penalty on the second charge, subject to the confirmation of the latter sentence by the High Court.

Their Lordships, Mr. Justice Batchelor and Mr. Justice Shah confirmed the sentence.

THE POLICE COURTS.

BURGLAR SENTENCED.

Dana Barik, a Hindu, was charged before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, on Saturday, with house breaking by night and the theft of gold and silver ornaments of the value of Rs. 700, from a house on the first floor of a building in Sonapur Lane. On Thursday night last, the complainant, Vinayak Narayan Joshi, locked his room and went to sleep on the verandah of the ground floor. The next morning he found the house had been burgled and the property, which was kept in a box, had been extracted. The police arrested the accused and recovered all the property from his house at Dadar. The accused pleaded guilty and the magistrate sentenced him to three months' rigorous imprisonment

SADHU CHARGED WITH MURDER.

Govind Hira Daji, a Sadhu, was on Saturday, committed to stand his trial at the High Court Sessions by Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, on a charge of murdering another Sadhu named Punjabi.

Both the accused and the murdered man were mendicants. It was alleged that once when sweets were being distributed to them at the Madhav Baug, C. P. Tank Road, the murdered man stopped the accused from getting to the person distributing the sweets and this caused some ill-feeling against the murdered man. It was also said that the accused on July 25, to avenge himself, gave Punjabi two or three blows on the head with a cudjel, causing his death.

COMMITTED TO THE SESSION.

Manekji Rutonji Mistri, a Parsi, went to the pedi of a hay dealer named Uttaram Atmaram on Thursday last. He sat near a place where Uttaram's coat was hung up and made enquiries about the price of hay as if he intended to purchase some. In the meanwhile a clerk of Uttaram noticed Manekji removing a purse containg Rs. 121 from the coat and raised an alarm. At this, Manekji took to his heels but was caught. He was charged before Mr G. R. Khairaj, Fourth Presidency Magistrate at Mazagon, on Thursday, with theft. The accused had six previous convictions to his credit and the magistrate, therefore, committed him to stand his trial at the next Criminal Sessions.

MURDER BY A LUNATIC.

At the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. G R. Khairaj, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Newby charged a Hindu, named Manik Keroo, with the murder of one Luxman Matadin, employed in the Spring Mills at Naigaun on February 17, last.

The accused was a labourer in the Spring Mills and Luxman was a watchman in the same mills. On the morning of the day of the incident, Luxman was at his post when the accused rushed at him with a knife and stabbed him near his heart. The accused then ran away and was arrested in his house with the knife in his hand. The wounded man died on his way to the hospital.

The then Police Surgeon, Dr. William Nunan, certified that the accused was insane and he was accordingly sent to the Lunatic Asylum. He was detained there till the end of last month and was discharged as having been cured. The police re-arrested him and charged him before the magistrate who committed him to stand his trial at the next Criminal Sessions.

STATE FINANCING OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

The railways in India have suffered grievously almost from their inception from the policy of the State, both at home and in the country itself. That policy has been one of constant change, whereas had it been based on some definite principle, the necessary development would have proceeded on settled lines; instead of this the sporadic introduction of various gauges the starting and sudden stoppage of construction on many railways and the never-ending changes in what should have been fundamental principles have resulted in a condition of things approaching chaos. Commissions and committees without number have been appointed from time to time to study the subject, but their recommendation have only been adopted in a half-hearted way. The minimum mileage required for developing the country was fixed at 60,000 miles while 100,000 miles were considered none too many to meet the needs of the 300 million inhabitants. During the last 50 years not much more than half the mileage urgently required has been opened for traffic, and even the open lines have been starved for want of transport facilities in the shape of adequate rolling stock, sufficient passing places and room at stations and terminals. So-called State requirements were always met at the expense of the railways, the Budget allotments for which were diverted to frontier expeditions, irrigation works, or protection from famine—all necessaries in their way, but all of which would have been assisted by the laying down of lines of communication, the carrying out of which would have continued uninterruptedly had adequate provision been made for them, either by the State itself or by the encouragement of private enterprise. Ever since the time of John Company private enterprise has been looked upon with suspicion and the promoter, or "interloper," as he was called, has been treated very much as the Boer Government treated Uitlanders. This feeling is not yet extinct, either in South Africa or in India.

MONEY ILL USED.

In the last few years the Secretary of State for India working more or less in agreement with the Indian Government, has diverted enormous funds for State purposes to the detriment of the railways, money has been squandered which could have been spent to enormous advantage in their development on economic principles. The cost of the Imperial Durbar was a case in point whereby the commercial traffic was disorganised; this has been followed by the choice of the most expensive site possible for the new capital at Delhi with consequent expenditure which would have been avoided had the scheme been adopted as clearly outlined at the Society of Arts by one who had the fataldisadvantage of not being a Government official. This has involved the erection of a railway station at Delhi estimated to cost £1,000,000, as mentioned in the notes on the Lower Ganges Bridge at Sara given in this issue. These show that in the first place the bridge was not required at all, as, owing to a different gauge on either side of the river, goods have had to be transhipped and could have been handled by a wagon ferry without loss of time or additional expenditure. The bridge is being put up for a double line, whereas a single line would have carried all the traffic possible for fifty years to come. The waterway at the bridge has been enormously curtailed, involving stupendous draining works which will have to be maintained at a cost that cannot be estimated moreover, this contraction of the channel is likely to cause dangerous changes at a place where the river has kept to its present banks from time immemorial. The estimated cost of the structure, even now, has risen from £1,400,000 to £3,300,000 whereas for this sum nearly 800 miles of railway might have been constructed, or more than the average length of mileage of new construction that has been sanctioned of late years. Questions have been asked in Parliament as to the reasons for this expenditure, as reported in our issue of 26th ult.; the replies were anything but satisfactory, for whereas it was stated that no useful comparisons could be made with any similar bridges, our notes show that, making all allowances for the differing conditions, the Lower Ganges bridge at Sara will cost at least 130 per cent. more than similar structures over rivers in Bengal.—*Railway Times.*

INDIAN WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The composition of the Committee which is to consider the question of the unification of weights and measures in India is as follows:—Messrs. S. R. Arthur, C. S. Bombay (President); A. Y. G. Campbell, C. S., Madras; C. A. Silberrad, C. S., the United Provinces; and Mr. Rustomji Faridunji, Commissioner of Excise in the Central Provinces. The Committee will visit the various provinces in the course of their enquiries.

BRASSO

The Finest Polish for all metal works is

BRASSO

Stocked in All Bazars

BOMBAY POSTAL SERVICE.

MORE COMPLAINTS OF LOW WAGES.

POSITION OF TELEGRAPH CLERKS

With reference to the petition which has been presented by Bombay Post Office clerks asking for a minimum wage, a more favourable grade of increments, and an increase of days of casual leave, we have received the following letter :—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—In the memorial submitted to the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs by the Bombay Post Office clerks and published in your Saturday's paper, there is evidently a misstatement of facts, when in the sixth paragraph, the memorialists compare their sister department clerks, viz, the Telegraph clerks, and it is, therefore, apparent the memorialists have not taken sufficient pains to verify their statements. Compare our state with that of clerks in the sister department, the Telegraphs. They are started on Rs. 40 and with 10 years' service rise to Rs. 60 the least. Bombay office clerks are, no doubt, started on Rs. 40, but, according to the present arrangements, it is impossible for 50 per cent. of this grade men to get one single rupee increment before they retire from the service. Some of them have already put in 5 and 6 years of service. This is due to the reorganisation of a few years ago, which was carried out solely to meet grievances of a few senior men.

While the memorial refers to the local allowance granted to other Government offices, I trust the memorialists do not include the Telegraph clerks in the latter, as no such 20 per cent. local allowance is granted to us, although several petitions were submitted to this effect and always had met with negative replies.

The memorialists also have omitted to give the other side of the Telegraphs viz, their terrible night duties as compared with the Telegraphists, as while the latter get one night duty once in three months, the former have to do every alternate week. And if the clerk under strain of these duties takes medical leave his place is immediately filled in by a substitute, thus sending him to the grave sooner than usual.—Yours, etc.,

F. G. P.

August 2.

NATIONAL LEAGUE FOR OPPOSING WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—A meeting was convened at the Grand Central Hotel, Mussoorie, on July 29th, to inaugurate All India Branch of the National League for opposing Woman Suffrage. This League has Lord Curzon for its President, and includes among its members, Lord Roberts Lord Lansdowne, Lord Cromer, Mrs. Humphrey Ward, and many other distinguished men and women. At this meeting the officials and the committee of the Mussoorie Branch were duly elected. The full constitution of the General Committee must necessarily await the formation of the other Branches. For the present the Hon. Secretary and Treasurer of the Mussoorie Branch will act for the General Committee as well. To bring membership within the reach of all it has been decided to limit the subscription to one rupee per annum. During the three weeks that have elapsed since steps for the formation of the League in India were first taken, the progress has been very encouraging. Upwards of one hundred and seventy members have been enrolled and several handsome donations, apart from subscriptions, received. It is earnestly hoped that Englishmen and Englishwomen in India will join the League in order to demonstrate clearly that the feeling of the vast majority of Europeans in this country is strongly against the granting of the Parliamentary Franchise to women in England; also to show our Indian fellow subjects how entirely the members of the League dissociate themselves from the Suffrage agitation which has been accompanied by so much disorder and crime. The reports of this agitation are having a reactionary effect upon the education and elevation of Indian women and are certainly tending to lower British prestige in the East. All wishing to join the All India Branch of the National League are requested to send their names and subscriptions to Mrs. Ellys Walton, Couper Road, Lucknow, or to the General Secretary, Miss De Gruyther, Zephyr Lodge, Mussoorie. Donations will be gratefully received and acknowledged by Mr. A. Priestley, Alliance Bank of Simla, Mussoorie, who has kindly consented to act as Treasurer.—Yours, etc.

GRACE G. WALTON, President.
LILIAN DE GRUYTHER, Hon. Secretary.

The "Pioneer" states that Sir James Meston has left Naini Tal and spent Friday in Rampur State where he inaugurated an electric light installation by means of which the city will now be lit up. His Honour arrived at Bareilly on Saturday morning and occupied the day with a round of visits.

The Secretary and Member, Board of Examiners, Calcutta, will hold the next Tour Examinations by the Proficiency and the High Proficiency in Urdu and by the Higher Standard, Preliminary and Interpretership in Persian, at Lucknow, on the 8th, 9th and 10th, and by the Proficiency and the High Proficiency in Urdu, the Higher Standard, Preliminary, Interpretership and the High Proficiency in Persian, and the High Proficiency in Hindi, at Lahore, on the 15th, 16th and 17th October, 1913.

The "Pioneer" understands, with regard to the question of leasing land from local hill chiefs for the extension of Simla, that it has been decided merely to acquire jurisdiction over certain bazars and plots of land in order that sanitary arrangements may be made in the interests of the public health and to prevent contamination on the water supply. The chiefs will still remain owners of the land, to the sale of the leasing of which they have always objected.

CURRENT EASTERN NEWS.

The revised rules regarding the grant of mining concessions in India have been approved and will be shortly issued.

Plague has disappeared from Aden. No cases have occurred for a month and the quarantine restrictions have been removed.

There is not enough coal in Calcutta at present to meet the demand. It is feared there will be a considerable rise in the price of coal shortly.

The Aden Port Trust has received the Government's sanction to the raising of a loan of Rs. 3 lakhs for the extension of the Maalla Wharf.

The "Pioneer" states: Reports from Muscat are to the effect that the rebel Arabs under Imam are within four hours of Sib, one day's march from Muscat itself.

The capture is reported from the Raewind Railway Station of a notorious Sikh dacoit, Narain Singh, the terror of the Majha tract, in the Punjab, with three companions. He is reported to have required ten men to handcuff him.

A Kohat correspondent wires: Bonfires in honour of the Turkish occupation of Adrianople were lit on the transborder hills and within British limits. Processions turned out. Excitement and high spirits prevailed among the Frontier Mussalmans.

The report that Sir O'Moore Creagh is now unlikely to spend another summer in Simla is gaining grounds. The Commander-in-Chief is once more in excellent health, but is believed to be inclined to resign his post at the close of the cold weather.

It is stated that Mr. Fitzgerald has already completed his inquiry in connection with the Kahror "Begar" Case and that Choudhari Ghulam Rasul, the Deputy Superintendent of Police, and Mahomed Sarwar, the Sub-Inspector, have been suspended.

It is understood that the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Delhi is taking steps to ensure suitable provision being made for the education of children of the ex-royal family of Delhi. Accordingly for the present it is being arranged to make 15 scholarships available for them at the Arabic School, Delhi.

The Provincial Education Committee will resume their task at Naini Tal under the presidency of Mr. C. A. [illegible] about the 11th of this month. A supplementary advisory Committee which has been especially considering the subject of Mahomedan education has framed its recommendations, and as the main inquiry is practically complete the report will probably be in the hands of Government by the end of the month.

A Railway saloon which is being built for H.H. the Maharajah of Mysore by Messrs. Burn and Company of Howrah is nearly 68 feet long. The length is divided up into servants' compartment, store room, water heating room, kitchen, dining room, worshipping room, bathroom, Showerbath-room and entrance. Each of the compartments is so arranged that it can easily be washed out by a hose, the flooring being tiled and the sides and ends panelled with aluminium.

The Simla legislative season may possibly extend over three days in September, though only the 9th and the 17th have been fixed for meetings at present. The Bills to be introduced include those relating to Copyright, Negotiable Instruments Act, Wireless Telegraphy, General Motor Cars Act, and a small measure amending the Code of Civil Procedure, under which the High Courts will be empowered to apply certain sections of the Code to Presidency Small Cause Court.

News has been received of the death from pleurisy at Kraku Farm, near Saffi, Morocco, of Herr Robert Mannesmann, at the age of forty-eight. Herr Robert Mannesmann was one of the brothers whose names have come into prominence since Morocco began to loom large in

MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS.

...on, Aug. 1. BOMBAY, Aug. 2

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols	73 3-8	1-16	
do. Bonds	86 1-4	1-4	
do. Sterling Loan	88 2-4	un	chgd
do. Gov. Securities	64 1-4	un	chgd
Silver in London Spot	27 5-16		1-16
do. 2 months' hence	27 1-2		1-16
Silver in New York	59 1-4		1-8
Exchange on London at Paris	25·25	un	chgd
do. do. at Berlin	20·46 1-2	1-2	
do. do. New York	4·86 1-2	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate	4 1-2	since	
do. Short London Bills	17th Apl.		
3 months' sight	4		1-8
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight	4 3-8		1-8
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills	4 1-2	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills	5	un	chgd
Interest day-to-day Loans	3		1-8
do. 7 day Market Loans	3 1-4		

Bar Gold ...77-9 unchgd.
Exchange on India 30 days sight (Bank buying rate) 1s. 3 27-32d.
Closing tone of silver—Quiet.
Amount paid into the Bank of England about £2,00,000.

COUNCIL BILLS—EXTRA ALLOTMENTS.
Bills on Madras...Rs. 2,70,000 at 1s. 4 1-32d.

The Bombay mails of the 19th Instant arrived at Brindisi yesterday afternoon.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay	£	1,00,000
Gold Bar to Bombay	£	1,60,000
Gold Coin to Bombay	£	10,000
Silver to Calcutta	£	1,000
Silver to Ceylon	£	1,000
Silver to Shanghai	£	40,000

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—
Spot Steady. Moderate business.
Futures ...Quiet. Steady.
Manchester Steady with little doing.
Total Sales ... 7,000
Sold on Speculation and for
Export ... 500
Imports ... Nil.
Mid-Americans ... 6·57+04
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown... 9 35 unchgd.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
6 23	6·14	6·10
+03	+03	+03
Nov.-Dec.	**Dec.-Jan.**	**Jan.-Feb.**
6·04	6 04	6·05
+02	+02	+02
Feb.-Mar.	**Mar.-Apl.**	**Apl.-May.**	**May-June.**
6·07	6·08	6·09	6·10
+03	+03	+03	+03

New York 11 a.m., July 11·70, Oct. 11·26.
New York official Noon call Aug. 11·82 Oct. 11·24.
New Orleans 10 a.m. Aug. unquoted Oct. 11·32.

NEW YORK—

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	3,000
" Receipts at " last year...	1,000
" Exports to Great Britain ...	.....
" Exports to Continent ...	9,000
Spot Cotton ...	12·10+10

Futures—Month of Aug. 11·79+08
Futures—Month of Oct. 11·34+12
Advanced on bullish Government condition report and declined partially under realizing.

NEW ORLEANS—
Spot cotton ..12+1-16
Futures month of Aug. ..11·64+03
Futures month of Oct. ...11·38+07
Tone of Spot Cotton ...Steady.

Washington, Aug. 1.

The United States Department of Agriculture in its monthly Report on the cotton crop states that the average condition of the crop is 79·6 per cent.

	Bales.
Week's Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	14,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain ...	1,000
Do. do to France & Continent.	29,000
Do. do to Japan	2,000
Stock of cotton at U. S. Ports.....	152,000
Do. do. at Interior Ports.....	131,000
Stock of Cotton in London.....	4,000

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Rosanda Fair Rad C.I.F. London ...	d	4 29-32
Coconada Ginned do do ...	d	5
Western Good do do ...	d	5 3-16
G. F. Tinnevely C I F—Liverpool		5 2-32

July-Aug.—Sellers.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

	Bales.
Total into Sight	Under received
Egyptian Visible Supply ...	
East Indian do ...	
American do ...	
Other do ...	
Total Sales	42,000
Less Indian sales	800
Total Speculation	3,000
Do. Exportations	4,000
East Indian Export... ...	.....
Do. Indian Stock ...	13,000
Do Forwarded Consumer ...	900
Do. Actual Exports ...	.....
Do. Week's Imports ...	3,000
Do. Speculation	.....
Americans Afloat	10,000
East Indian	8,000
Total afloat	39,000

Liverpool, Aug. 1.

Tone Dhooties and Shirtings—Quiet—Moderate enquiry.
Tone Cloths Firm—Fair business
Weft American "54" ... 11 9-16
Weft Egyptian "80" ... 13 1-8
Tone—Yarn—Market ... Quiet.
Weft Egyptian "32" ... 12 1-4
Twist "32" W T C... 10
Twist "32" B ... 10 7-16
Cloth Gunni's 20 36inch ... 12 6
Twist "36" W T C ... 10 1-4
Twist "36" B ... 10 11-16
Twist "42" ... 12 1-4
Twist American "60" ... 16 1-4
Twist Egyptian "60" ... 17 3-8
Twist Egyptian "80" ... 21 1-2
Grey shirtings 39 in. by 37 1-2 ...
38 yds 16 by 12 8 lbs Red Heating ... 7 9
" " 44 in. by 39 yds 14 by 13 lbs ... 8 5
White Nainsooks 23 in. by 18 yds 16 by 13 to 16-15 Range ... 3 1
" Mull 28 in. by 18 yds 14 by 12 Green Ends ... 2 2 3-4
White Shirtings 32-35 in. by 42 yds Lipmans No. 1500 ... 12 5 1-2

Ex-Warehouse.

40s Bunnar Mill Twist ... 10 3 4
Geo Mayall's Yarn ... 10 3 4
F. G. F. Tinnevelly C. I. F.—Liverpool ...5 9-16
Buyers or Sellers ...Sellers.
Months ...August-Sept

Water Twist American 30s. 10 pence,
" " " 40s. 11 1-3
Mule " " 40s. 11
" " " 50s. 12 3-4
" " " 60s. 14 3-4
" " Egyptian 40s. 16 5-8
" " " 50s. 17
" " " 60s. 18

WHEAT.

Wheat White Karachi ...37 5-8 unchgd
Do. Months ...July-Aug.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Sellers.
Wheat Red Karachi Nominal.
Do. Month— do.
Do. Name of Ports— do.
Tone—Dull.

SOUTH AMERICAN WHEAT.
Rosario Santa Fe ... Unchanged.

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT
South Australian ... Unchanged.
July—Sellers.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs
85 p.c ex-ship. ...53 3-4—1-4
Do. Months— ...July-Aug.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Sellers.
Yellow Gujerat, per 416 lbs.
85 p c ex ship ...54 1-4—1 2
Do. Months— Aug.-Sept.
Do. Name of Ports. Dunkirk—Don't.
Brown Cawnpore 49 1-2 unchgd
Do. Months - July-Aug.
Do. Name of Port.—Hamburg—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet.

LINSEED –
Bombay per 416lbs ex-ship ...50—3-4
Do, Months— ...Aug.-Sept.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Done.
Tone—Firm.
Linseed Calcutta ...47 5-8.
Do. Months—Aug.-Sept.
London—Quiet—Done.
Linseed Argentine—LaPlata...46 3-4—1-4
Do Months— ...Aug.-Sept.
Do Name of Ports—Antwerp—Nominal.

COTTONSEED—
Bombay Cottonseed Market £7-2-0+0-0-6
Aug.-Sept.—Hull—Done.—Steady.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE –
Fair Rio Coffee ... 9 1-2 unchgd.

RUBBER –
Para Rubber ... 3 5 – 1-1.
Aug.-Sept.—Sellers—Steady.

METALS—
Standard Copper G M B ... £57 1-2+1-3d.
Copper Braziers ... £81 1-2 unchgd.
Yellow Metal ... 7+1-8d.

Tin Plates I. C. Coke 14 by 20 112 sheets per box c. i. f. Liverpool ... ...
Bar Iron, Belgian No. 2 ordinary sizes F.O.B. Antwerp. 4 15 0
Iron Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4 per cent. F. O.B. Liverpool ... 10 15 0
Basic Steel Bars, C.I.F, India... 5 10 0
Basic steel BarsBelgian C.I.F.

FREIGHTS—
Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay—13s. 6d.—Value.

ARRIVALS:—
"Koranna."

SUGAR—
German Granulated Sugar C&F India (Double bags)... 12 7 1-2+3 4d
Do. Months of Shipments Oct.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone—Steady. Not much doing.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ...11 8 1-4 unchgd.
Months of Shipments Jan.-Mar.—Sellers.
Tone—Very quiet.
German Beet-root 50 p.c. ...9 0 3-4 + 1d.
Months of Shipments ...Aug.—Sellers.
9 3 1-2—1-2—Oct.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone—Opened firm. Closed quiet.
E A R & Similar Crystals C & F India ... 13 5 1-1—3 4d.
Months of Shipments ...Nov.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet.
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta 11 4-3 unchgd.
Month of Shipments ...Aug.-Sept.—Value.
Tone—Quiet.
C and F Bombay ...4 3 unchgd.
Months of Shipments ..Aug.Sept.—Value.
Tone—Quiet.

JAVA SUGAR.—Quiet. Unchanged. Firm. Small business.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

SATURDAY EVENING. [Aug 2nd 1913.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers.
35 Bars Silver	Rs. 75,000	London	Hongkong Bank
43 Bars Silver	1,20,000	do	Chartered Bank
2 Boxes Silver	1,20,000	do	do

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER BY RAIL on 31st July 1913.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway....	39	46,008
B. B. and C. I. Ry...	49	58,937

FINANCIAL

MONEY:—

Bank of Ben. rate since 3rd July		3 p.c.
Bank of Bom. " " 17th July		3 "
Bank of Mad. " " 8th July		5 "

EXCHANGE:—
The market opened firm with rates unchanged all round. There has been very little business doing today either way owing to the mail.
We quote.—

T. T. on London	...1s. 3 31-32d.
Demand Draft	...1s 4d.
Credit 3 months' sight	...1s 4 1-4d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 11-32d. Oct.
Do. do Francs	...70 3-4
Do. do Marks	...139
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...146 3-4
Shanghai "	...199 3-4
Japan "	...150

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—
The market opened at 96 3-8 for Cash and 96 1-4 for the settlement and has remained steady during the day with only a small business passing.
We quote.—

Cash	...	96 6	
Settlement	...	96 4	0 Buyers.

BULLION.—
Yesterday the London market for bar silver was quiet and rates both for ready and forward declined 1-16, to 27-5-16 and 27 1-2 respectively. New York was 1-8 down at 59 1-4. The local market opened at 69 15 1-26exduty for ready and the first settlement and advanced to 70 1-16, closing at the latter rate. A fair business has been done.

We quote.—

English Bar Gold	...	Rs. 21	1 0
Australian Gold	...	" 24	0 0
Sovereigns Gold	...	" 15	0 0
Silver (ex duty)			
Ready	...	" 70	1 0
1st Settlement	...	" 70	1 0
2nd Settlement	...	" 69	14 0
Silver (sum duty)			
Ready	...	" 79	7 0
1st Settlement	...	" 79	7 0
2nd Settlement	...	" 79	2 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT.—
The following are the latest telegrams received here:—
A. STERN & Co:—"Bureau 79.6. Although Bureau Report is worse than expected, rain is predicted in droughty portions of sections, and the desire to keep even during the holidays prevented advance. Market is influenced at present chiefly by weather reports. In consequence of unfavourable surrounding conditions, it is safer to sell on an advance than to buy on a decline."
GRUNING & Co:—"Agricultural Bureau Report 79-6. The prevailing opinion is that we shall see higher prices if drought continues in Texas and Oklahoma."
WELD & Co:—Our Liverpool friends cable:—"Agricultural Bureau report considerably less favourable than anticipated. May cause short covering, resulting in advance, until hedge selling becomes the dominant factor, but market will be governed by weather reports entirely next week and the week after. Unless crop accounts are decidedly worse, we favour selling on all strong spots, as we do not think trade buying sufficient to absorb the amount of hedge selling." New York:—"Market closed steady and depends largely upon rains in Texas, where want of rain is bringing to do damage to the crop. In Carolina and Georgia weather clear and fine. In Texas and Oklahoma weather clear and hot."
By favour of Messrs. Breul and Co. we give below a table of the condition of the crop in the individual States for the month of July (received by cable this morning) as also a comparison of same with the condition for the month of June, and other information regarding previous crops

State.	Acreage.	June Condition.	July Condition.	Inc.(+) or Dec.(—)
N. Carolina...	1,560,000	76	77	+1
South " ...	2,7 6,000	73	75	+2
Georgia " ...	5,836,00	74	76	+2
Florida ...	230,0 0	85	82	—3
Alabama ...	3,·04 000	79	79	Unchgd
Mississippi ...	3,045,0 0	82	77	—5
Louisiana ...	1,166 000	81	79	—2
Texas ...	11,732, 00	86	81	—5
Arkansas ...	2,117,0 0	86	87	+1
Tennessee ...	823 000	87	90	+3
Oklahoma ...	2,918,000	89	81	—8
Missouri ...	113,000	88	86	—2
Virginia ...	50,0 0	81	81	Unchgd
California ...	14,000	95	100	+5
Acreage planted ...	35,622,000	Age 81·8	Age 79·6	

Previous average condition July with acreage and crops.

Year.	Acreage.	July condition.	Crop.
1912	34,766,000	76·5	14,100,000*
1911	36,68 ,000	89·1	16,138,000
1910	34,418, 0	75·5	12,120,000
1909	32,292,000	71·9	10 609,000
1908	33, 70,000	83·0	13,825,000

* Estimate.

A glance at the above will show in which states the chief deterioration has occurred during the past month, and also where an improvement has taken place. The average condition given in the Bureau Report, viz: 79'6, is decidedly less favourable than was anticipated, and weather reports for the next week or so will be watched with considerable interest. Rain is needed in Texas and Oklahoma for the best results, and unless it is received soon there will be damage to the crop. August is a droughty month, and the crop is by no means yet out of the wood. Any forecast of the yield would be merely guess work so long as there is danger ahead. General rains where wanted would relieve the situation immensely as a large crop is essential, but until rain falls the positions must remain critical. The market will be governed entirely by weather reports during this month.
The publication of the Bureau Report caused a moderate advance in New York, particularly in new crop, and spot cotton was steadier both in New York and New Orleans. The local market opened steady with good Broach quoted Rs. 279, but as there has been little business doing during the day, the tone is rather easier at the close. We quote as under, but many of the rates are still quite nominal in the absence of business. Ready cotton continues quiet with little enquiry.
The Liverpool market is closed today, and will also remain closed on Monday for the August Bank holiday.

QUOTATIONS:—
NEW CROP.

		Rs.	
Good M. G. Broach	...	277 1-2	Mar.
Fine M. G. Wardha Hinganghat	...	279	Jan.
Fine M. G. Nagpur	...	275	"
" " Yeotmal	...	271	"
" " Ghamakson	...	267-8	"
" " Khamgaon Akola		261	"
" " Amraoti	...	263	"
" " Khandeish	...	247	"
F. G. " Khandesh	...	237	"
Fine " Bengal	...	238-9	"
F. G. Bengal	...	227	"

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED
The market is easier.
We quote:—

Ready	Rs.	8 4	0 B.T.
September	"	9 1	6 R.T.
May 1914	"	9 12	0 R.T.

RAPESEED:—
The market is quiet but steady. We quote:—

Brown Delhi May	Rs.	8 10	0 B.T.
Brown Cawnpore	"	8 1	0 B.T.
Yellow Cawnpore	"	8 14	0 B.T.
Yellow Gujrat	"	8 15	0 B.T.

GINGELLYSEED
Tone—Steady. We quote:—
Bold White 85p.c. 57 8 0 Dec. Jan.
Black Kutki Rs. 49 0 0 Jan. Feb.

POPPYSEED
Tone—Quiet. We quote:—
Ready ... Rs. 12 2 0 B.T.

CASTORSEED
Tone—Steady. We quote:—
Ready ... Rs. 35 8 0

COTTONSEED:—
Tone—Steady. We quote:—
Ready ... Rs. 25 8 0

GROUNDNUTS:—
Tone—Steady. We quote:—
New Crop Bold Rs. 48 0 0 Jan.-Feb.

MOWRASEED—
Tone—Steady. We quote:—
Aug.-September ... Rs. 8 4 0 B.T.
Ready ... Rs. 7 14 0 B.T.

WHEAT—
The market is quiet but steady.
We quote:—
White Feet 85 p.c. ready Rs. 5 3 6 B.T.
White Delhi Sept, " 5 3 3 R.T.
White Delhi May 1914 " 5 10 0 R.T.

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay ...	1,667	1 2
Bank of India ...	67	
Eastern Bank ...	86	
Indian Specie ...	64	

MILLS.

Crescent ...	137 1 2
David ...	571 1 4
Fazulbhai ...	607 1-2
Kohinoor ...	795
Manockji Petit ...	3150
New Great Eastern ...	247 1-2
Standard ...	1430
Sun Mill ...	125

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ord...	192
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Pre...	178
Bombay S N Ordy ...	240
Colaba Land and Mill ...	1520
Shivrajpur M. Syndicate ...	22 1-2
Tata Iron and Stl Co Pref...	175
Treacher and Co ...	495

RAILWAY.

Tapti Valley ... 6 2 1 2d

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., yesterday:—

Cotton	1,926	bales.
Wheat	13,764	cwts.
Linseed	23,516	"
Rapeseed	2,585	"
Gingellyseed ...	302	"
Poppyseed	1 930	"
Groundnuts... ...	352	"
Castorseed	1,9 7	"
Rice	7,467	"
Myraboltams... ...	2,332	"
Cottonseed	10,833	"
Mowraseed	4,765	"
Gram	252	"
Joowar	1,108	"
Maize	nil	
Barley	734	"

LONDON MARKETS.

[LONDON, Aug. 2.] [BOMBAY, Aug. 3.]

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent Consols.	73 3-8	un	chgd
do. Bonds...	84 3-4	1-2	
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan.	88 3-4	un	chgd
do, Govt. Securities	64 1-4	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London...	27 3-8	1-16	
do. 2 months' hence	27 9-16	1-16	
do. in New York	59 3-8	1-8	
Exchange on London at Paris.	25·24 1-2		1-2
do. do at Berlin	20·46 1-2	un	chgd
do do at New York	4·86 1-2	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate	4 1-2	since	
do. Short London Bills, ...	17th Apl		
3 months' sight	4	un	chgd
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight	4 3-8	un	chgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	4 1-2	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ..	5	un	chgd
Interest day-to-day Loans	3		1-8
Interest 7 day Market Loans	3		1-4

Bar Gold ...77-9 unchgd.
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1 3 27-32 unchgd.
Closing tone of Silver—Rise caused by India and China buying.
London Market holiday until Tuesday.

COTTON.

Liverpool Market closed.

NEW YORK—

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	1,000
" Receipts at U. S. last year...	900
" Exports to Great Britain ...	.....
" Exports to Continent ...	.....
" Spot Cotton ...	12—10

Futures—Month of Aug. 11·50—29
Futures—Month of Oct. 11·14—20
Declined owing to favorable weather reports and to long unloading.

NEW ORLEANS—
Spot cotton ... 12 unchgd.
Futures month of Aug. ... 11·57—07
Futures month of Oct. ... 11·20—18
Tone of Spot Cotton ... Quiet.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT

	Bales.
Total into Sight	13,560,000
Egyptian Visible Supply ...	138,000
East Indian do ...	163,000
American do ...	1,295,000
Other do ...	165,000

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ... Nominal.
Wheat White Karachi ...37 5-8unchgd.
Do. Months—July-Aug.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Sellers.
Wheat Red Karachi ... Nominal.
Do. Month— .....
Tone—Dull.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.
South Australian ... Unchanged.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs.
85 p.c. ex-ship 53 3-4 unchgd.
Do. Months— ... July-Aug.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Sellers
Yellow Gujerat, per 416 lbs, 85 p. c. ex-ship ... 54 1-2+1-4
Do. Months ... Aug.-Sept.
Do. Name of Ports ... Dunkirk Sellers.
Brown Cawnpore 49 1-2 unchgd.
Do Months—July-Aug.
Do. Name of Ports—Hamburg—Sellers
Tone—Quiet but steady.

LINSEED—
Bombay per 416 lbs ex-ship ... 50 1-4+1-4
Do. Months—Aug.-Sept.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.
Tone—Firmer.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ... 47+1-4
Do. Months— ... Aug.-Sept.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.

COTTONSEED—
Bombay Cottonseed Market £ 7-0-6
Aug.-Sept.—Hull—Value—Steady.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) ... 9 3-8

RUBBER—
Para Rubber ... 3 5 1-1
Aug.-Sept.—Value—Steady.

SUGAR—
German granulated sugar C & F India double bags. 12 7 1-2
Do. Months of Shipment ...Oct.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet without much change in values

Hungarian Crystal Sugar C & F India ... 11 8 1-4
Do. Months of Shipments Jan.-Mar.—Sellers
Tone—Very quiet.
German Beet-root 88 p.c.... 9 0 1-4
Months of Shipments ... Aug.—Sellers. 9 3 1-2—Oct.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone—Very quiet.
E A R & Similar Crystals C & F India ... 13 6
Months of Shipments ...Nov.-Dec — Sellers.
Tone—Quiet. Biz at higher rates.
Mauritius Crystal C & F Calcutta and Bombay ... 11 4 1-2
C and F Calcutta Aug.-Sept.—Value, 11-3 C and F Bombay Aug.-Sept.—Value.
Tone—Quiet.

JAVA SUGAR.
Raw Java 16-18 C and F Calcutta—
Do 10 8 1-4—Aug.-Dec.—Value.
Do. Bombay—10 9 3-4 —Aug.-Dec.—Value.
Fine White Java C & F Calcutta—
Do. 11 6—Aug.-Dec.—Value.
Do. Bombay—11 7 1-2—Aug.-Dec.—Value.
Tone—Firmer but not much doing.

GRIFFITHS' COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

NEW YORK, Aug. 1.

Day's Receipts at U.S. Ports. 3,000 Bales.
Exports to Great Britain ... .
Exports to Continent ... 9,000 do
Spot Cotton at New York ... 12·10+10
Future Cotton at New York
August ... ... 11·79+8
Future Cotton at New York
October ... ... 11 34+12
Spot closing tone ... ...
Futures closing tone ... Steady.

General Tone Market opened:—Steady and advanced on Bullish Government condition report and bull support:

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 1.

Spot Cotton at New Orleans...12 + 1-16
Future Cotton at New Orleans—Aug. ... ...11·64+3
Future Cotton at New Orleans—October ... ... 11 38+7
Future closing tone.— ... Steady.

Monthly Bureau gives the average condition at 79·3 per cent.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 1.

COTTON.

The Liverpool market opened for spot.—Steady and closed steady.
The Liverpool market closed for futures—Quite but steady.
The Liverpool market closed for East Indians. Quiet but steady.

Total Day's Sales ...	...	7,000 bales.
Sales on Spec and export	...	500 "
Total Sales of Surats	...	.....
Total Day's Imports	...	5
Coconada Fair Red—Ldn. C. I. F.	... ...	5 1-32
Coconada Ginned—London O. I. F.	... ...	9·35
Egyptian F. G. Fair Brown		9·35
Good Bhownuggur	...	5 9-16d.
Good Bengal ...	...	5 2-32d.
F. G. Bengal ...	...	5 6-32d.
Fine Bengal ...	...	5 10-32d.
Good Madras Westerns Ldn...		5d.
F. G. F. Tinnevelly L'pool C. I. F.	...	5 21-32d. —

Geo. Mayalls Yarns	...	10 13-16
40's Mule Twist (Bannermills)		10 1-8
Weft 54 American	...	11 1-8
Weft 80 Egyptian	...	13 3-8
Weft 32's	...	14 1-8
Twist 36	...	10 1-4
Twist 42	...	11 1-2
Twist American 60 ...	...	16 3-8
Twist Egyptian 60 ...	...	17 3-4
Twist Egyptian 80 ...	...	21 1-8
Tone of Fine Yarns—	...	Steady.
Tone of Coarse Yarns—		do.
General Tone of Yarn Market—		do
Mid American at Liverpool ...		6·57+4

Cotton delivery mid uplands G. O. C. Liverpool.

July-Aug. ...	...	6·23
Aug.-Sept. ...	...	6 14
Sept.-Oct. ...	...	6·10
Oct.-Nov. ...	...	6·04
Nov.-Dec. ...	...	6 04
Dec.-Jan. ...	...	6·05
Jan.-Feb. ...	...	6·07
Feb.-Mar. ...	...	6 08
Mar.-Apl. ...	...	6·09

MANCHESTER, Aug. 1.

Manchester Piece Goods Market—Quiet and little business passing—Fair enquiry for Prints and Fancies.

LONDON, August 1.

SEEDS.

Linseed, 4 p. c. Refraction, Landed Terms (per 416 lbs)...Aug.-Sept.—Ldn 47 9 Sellers
Do. Bombay exship (per 416lbs) .....Aug.-Sept—Dunkirk ... 48 6 "
Do. La Plata ...Aug.-Sept—Antwerp ... 46 6 "
Do. Tone of Market at close... Steady.
Do. Tendency of the Market— Steady.
Linseed Oil Spot Pipes...July— do ... Sept-Oct.— £25 5 17 6 £25-0-0
Do. Tone of Market at close. Quiet.
Do. total afloat for U. K. ... .
Do. River Plate exports ... .
Poppyseed Canal ...July-Aug. —Dunkirk... 67 3 Sellers.
Do. Tone of Market at close. Quiet.
Rapeseed Calcutta Brown Canal July-Aug.—Hamburg 49 6 "
Do. Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs 85 p.c. exship July-Aug.—Dunkirk ... 54 3 "
Do. Yellow Gujerat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c exship July-Aug.—Dunkirk ... 54 9 "
Do, Ferozepore usual bold .....
Do. Jamba Red— .....
Do. Tone of Market at close. Steady.
Cotton Seed. Bombay parcels, July-Aug.—Hull ... £7-0-0
Cotton Tone of Market at Close —Steady.

LONDON, August 1.

WHEAT.

Wheat, Choice white Karachi Sellers.
Aug.-Sept.—London... 38 "
Do. F A Q Red Karachi (per 492 lbs.) ...Aug.-Sept.—London... 37 7 1-2 "
Do. Club No. 2 Aug.-Sept.—London ... 38 "
Do, Choice white Delhi Aug.-Sept.—London— 38 "
Do, Tone of Market at Close Steady.
Do. South Australian ... Aug.— Nominal.
Do. Rosario Santa Fe. 62 lbs. Aug.-Sept.— "
Do, do. Tone of Market at Close ... .
Do, Red Graded American per central Liverpool October—7 2 1-2

LONDON, Aug. 1.

SUGAR.

German Beet-root 88 per cent Sellers.
F.O.B. Hamburg ...August. 9 0 1-2 "
German Beetroot. 88 per cent. F.O. B. Hburg. Oct-Dec 9 6 "
" Closing Tone of Market. Steady.
German Granulated C. and F. Calcutta (double Bags) Aug.... .....
German Granulated C. and F. India (double Bags) Oct.-Dec.— 12 7 1-2 "
German Closing Tone Market— Steady.
Austrian Crystals B. R. B. C. and F Calcutta July-Aug. .....
Austrian Crystals B. R. B. C. and F. Calcutta Oct-Dec...11 10 1-2 "
Do. Closing Tone of Market, Steady.
Mauritius Crystals C. and F. Calcutta ...Aug.-Sept.— 11 4 1-2— Value.
C. I. F. Bombay ...Aug.-Sept. 11 3—Value
Do. Closing Tone of Market. Dull.
E. A. R. and Similar Crystals C. and F. India (double Bags)— ...Sept.-Oct. 13 4 1-2 "
E. A. R. and Similar Crystals C. & F. Calcutta (double Bags)— May-June... .....
Do. Closing Tone of Market. Steady.
Special Feature—General Report of Market ... .

LONDON, Aug. 1

JAVA SUGAR.

Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Value.
C.I.F. Calcutta Aug.-Dec 10 6 3-4 "
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17)
C.I.F. Calcutta Jan.-Mar 10 10 1-2 "
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17)
C.I.F. Calcutta Jan.-Mch. .....
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17)
Bombay or Karachi Aug.-Dec...10 8 1-4 "
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17)
Bombay or Karachi, July-Dec.... .....
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17)
Bombay or Karachi Jan.-Mch...11 "
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta ... July... .....
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta Aug.-Dec...11 6 1-2 "
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta Jan.-Mch....11 10 1-2 "
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Bom. or Karachi July... .....
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Bom or Karachi Aug.-Dec...11 6 "
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Bom. or Karachi Jan.-Mch ..12 "
Closing Tone of Market ... Inactive.
Special Feature ... ... Unchanged.

LONDON, Aug. 1

METALS.

Copper, Standard G M B ...£67 10 0
" Best English Selected £70 15 0
" Braziers £71 10 0
" Tone of Market .....
Hard Spelter ... ...£ .....
Tin Block F O B Liverpool ...£291 0 0
Yellow Metal ... ... 6 13-16d.
Galvd. Corrugated Sheets, 24 G., G. O. B 1 p.c. F O B L'pool 10-12 6
Basic Steel Bars, C I F Calcutta 5 10 0
Basic Steel Rods C I F Calcutta 6 0 0
Basic Steel Hoops C I F Calcutta 6 12 6
German Steel Sheets, F O B Antwerp 6 7 6
German Steel Plate F O B Antwerp 5 15 0
Belgium Iron Bar No 2 ... 4 15 0
Tin Plates, I C Coke 14 by 20, 112 Sheets in box C I F L'pool 0 14 3
Pig Iron, No 3 Cleveland ... 2 15 6
Pig Iron No. 3 Clarence F O B Middlesboro. 2 17 6
Pig Iron Gartaherrie ... 3 15 6
Lead Pig English 21 7 6
Tone of Steel Market ... Steady.
Tone of Steel Market ... .
Silver, Spot 27 5-16
" 2 months hence ... 27 1-2
" Tone of Market— ...Quiet with little doing.
" Special Feature ... .

LONDON, Aug. 1.

FINANCIAL.

Silver Spot	... 27 5 16
Silver 2 Months	... 27 1-2
Silver Closing Tone of Market—Quiet	
Silver Tendency, etc. of the Market	... Tendency for lower prices.
Rentes 3 p. c. ex div.	...£ 85 3-4
Consols 2 1-2 p.c. ex div...	£ 73 3-8
Indian Stock 3 1-2 p. c....	£ } 88 1-2
Sterling loan	£ }
Govt. Securities 3 p. c.	...£ 76 1-2
Rupee Paper 3 1-2 p. c.	...£ 64 1 4
Bar Gold per oz.	... 77·9
Opening Tone of Finance Market ...	... Steady.
Closing Tone of Finance Market ...	... do
Bank of England Rate of Discount ...	... 4 1-2 p. c.
Exchange on India 30 Days Sight ...	... 1 3 27-32
London at Paris Fcs.	... 25·25
Berlin cheques on London Mks ...	... 20·47

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

ENGLISH SWIMMER WINS.

WORLD'S MILE PROFESSIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Aug 2.

In the swimming contest to-day for the mile professional world's championship at Bury, for £50 aside, Billington (Great Britain) beat Dickman, (Australia), easily. His time was 24 minutes 11 1-5 seconds.

[It is exactly twenty years since there was a really great and International professional swimming match, for it was in 1893, that the famous Joey Nuttall, of Stalybridge, met the American, J. L. MacCusker, in Hollingworth Lake, and then the Englishman won easily in 26mins. 8secs., which still holds as a record in open water of 65deg. Dickman, who is only twenty-two years of age, has done a mile in 24mins. 34 4-5secs., but this was in salt water, which is conducive to speed.

Billington is regarded as the champion of Europe. As an amateur, he won ten A.S.A. championships and the 1,000 yds. Northern championship on five occasions. It was necessary for him to become a professional for the part he took in a race in the Seine in 1905. Since then he has lowered many bath records that had stood to the credit of Nuttall. His amateur record of 13mins. 34 4-5secs. for the 1,000 yds. remains a world's record.]

COUNTY CRICKET.

LONDON, Aug. 2.

Yorkshire beat Hampshire, at Harrogate, by 182 runs.

Kent beat Essex, at Leyton, by 60 runs.

The match between Somersetshire and Sussex, at Bath, was drawn, Somersetshire winning on the first innings.

YACHTING AT BHOPAL.

The fourth race for the challenge trophy was sailed on Thursday in a lightest breeze. Marie Louise got away first with Coralie close. The wind suited Swallow who went well ahead on the beats, and won a well sailed race from Jenny Wren by three minutes, Marie Louise being third.

H. H. the Begum was "at home" on the Island after the race.

The score now stands :—

	Sailed by	
Jenny Wren...	Mr. W. H. Hughes...	6
Swallow ...	Major Wonhill ...	10
Marie Louise..	Sir Henry McMahon.	12
Coralie ...	Mr. W. S. Davis ...	13

REMARKABLE BOWLING.

SEVENTEEN WICKETS TAKEN IN A MATCH.

Some remarkable bowling was seen in the game between Yorkshire and Lancashire in mail week.

When Yorkshire entered upon their second innings, the influence of Dean was so marked that he captured eight wickets for 29 runs. This performance, when he took nine wickets for 62 runs, following his success of the previous day, brought his total for the match up to seventeen wickets for 91 runs, and the exact figures work out thus :

	O.	M.	R.	W.
First innings.....	31.1	6	62	9
Second innings.....	16.3	4	29	8

The other players to perform this feat are Fenner, Mycroft, W. G. Grace, C. T. B. Turner, Walter Mead (twice), W. Brearley, and Blythe. The Kentish slow bowler was the last to accomplish the performance in 1907, at Northampton, when, after capturing all ten wickets of the Midland County in the first innings, he secured the seventeen at a cost of 48 runs.

At Lord's in 1818, Mr. R. Holden actually captured 19 wickets for the Gentlemen of England against the M.C.C., the arrangement being that he should bowl against the premier club throughout and have the services of ten picked fieldsmen. So far as Dean is concerned, his performance must rank as the best ever achieved by any Lancashire bowler. It is true that Walter Brearley got seventeen at the expense of Somersetshire in 1905, at Old Trafford, but upon that occasion the amateur had 137 hit off him.

KING MANOEL AS UMPIRE.

With sixteen men aside, the Jockeys and Champion Athletes played a most entertaining cricket match at the Oval in mail week for the benefit of the Royal Waterloo Hospital. For the Jockeys, B. Carslake 43, Will Griggs 27, and Rickaby 23, were the top scorers and for the Champions G. Gunter scored 75, Lord Torrington 33, Hampton the Villa footballer 78 and W. Lotinga 20. During a brief period of the play King Manoel officiated as umpire.

The scores were: Jockeys, 179, Athletes, 279 for twelve.

G. L. JESSOP AGAIN.

After scoring 81 and 107 for the Gentlemen against The Players at the Oval only a few days previously, G. L. Jessop again figured prominently in the second game between the amateurs and the professionals at Lords in mail week, scoring 63 in the first innings. The Players, however, won this game, thanks to some wonderful bowling by Barnes, the "Staffordshire terror," who captured 6 wickets for 49 runs in the second innings.

BOMBAY CRICKET.

STILEMAN'S CENTURY FOR THE GYMKHANA "A" TEAM.

GOOD REPLY BY ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE.

Owing to a sharp shower of rain this fixture was delayed for half an hour on Saturday afternoon. The Gymkhana had a fairly strong team out, and the Xavierites were strengthened by the inclusion of Mehta (the Hindu Gymkhana skipper) and Driver, the Parsi "crack." The rain held off for the rest of the afternoon, but the light was none too good. Sprott winning the toss sent in F. F. Stileman and Sale to face the bowling of Desai and Dongre. With the second ball of the first over, Desai caught and bowled Sale. Colbeck came in and runs rose steadily until 20 was registered on the score board.

Stileman gave a chance behind the wicket which was not accepted. This proved a fatal mistake to the Collegians. Colbeck by fine driving brought his score to 20, and Stileman not to be outdone, hit Dongre over the boundary for 6.

Colbeck finely cut a short one from Dongre to the boundary, and 40 was signalled.

A leg bye, and Stileman drove the same bowler to the on-boundary. Fifty went up after 40 minutes' play, and Driver replaced Dongre with the leather. Colbeck neatly put the last ball of his over to the leg boundary. Stileman next pulled a single from Desai off the leg boundary, and 60 was notched. He followed this with a cut for three, but very nearly fell to a catch by mid-on immediately afterwards. Facing Driver, he hit him over the boundary and then drove him to the leg boundary. He followed this by putting the next ball on to the pavilion, and then drove the same bowler twice in succession to the off boundary. The second drive was a catch which the fielder missed. This was a very expensive over for Driver, as 24 runs were made off it, consisting of 2 sixes and 3 fours.

COLBECK'S RECORD.

Colbeck now had his turn, and quickly hitting Dongre three times in succession to the boundary the century was recorded. The last 50 runs were scored in 13 minutes. Gruthu was now tried in place of Driver, and Limboowalla took the leather from Dongre. With the score at 110, Stileman was nearly run out in attempting a short run. Shortly afterwards Colbeck was out to a catch in the long field. The retiring batsman gave as usual a capital exhibition, his low drives being greatly admired (113-2-50). Watts filled the vacancy but with an addition of 10 runs he was run out. (123-3-4). Sprott (junior) next followed, and was nearly bowled by the first ball. Runs came steadily and 140 was notched, towards which Stileman had contributed 70. He then lifted one for 6 on to the mound in front of the pavilion. Sprott was now held by Parekh in the long field (145 4-12). Dobbie next partnered Stileman, who put Limboowalla away for 4 to the leg boundary, and then cut the same bowler to the off boundary for a similar number. Stileman was evidently anxious to make his century, for in hitting out at Gruthu he was nearly bowled.

STILEMAN'S SPLENDID PLAY.

Dobbie, who had been scoring quietly hit Limboowalla to the off boundary. With his score at 97, Stileman gave a chance to Dongre in the long field, but was badly missed. Three more singles and Stileman carefully took his guard so as to make no mistake about his century. He scored the much-coveted century next ball, and the innings was declared at 185 for 4 wickets, leaving the Collegians an hour and three-quarters to make the runs. On the whole, Stileman played very well and drove with great power, although he was rather lucky in being missed early in the innings. The Xavierites started their innings at 4-45, sending in Limboowalla and Wadia to the bowling of Dobbie and Hogg. Runs came very slowly, and it was a long time before the the first decade went up. Twenty was notched after half an hour's play, and it appeared that the batsmen were determined to play for a draw.

Clarke was tried in place of Hogg; but the batsmen would not be tempted to hit his slow leg-breaks. Wadia with a leg glance for 2 off Dobbie brought 30 on the board. With the score at 33 Dobbie removed Limboowalla's off ball with a beauty (33-1-16). Driver, the Presidency player, partnered Wadia, and survived an appeal for l.-b.-w. In the next over Wadia drove the ball straight back into Clarke's hands but the catch was dropped. Wadia now drove Dobbie to the off-boundary and 40 went up. He then touched a fast one from Dobbie; but the ball went over the slips' heads. In the next over Clarke with a splendid leg-break clean bowled Driver (46-2-4). Mehta came in and hit Clarke to leg for a couple, and then put Dobbie away to leg for 3. The game became very monotonous owing to extremely careful batting, and Sprott tried a change in the bowling, putting on Stileman in place of Dobbie.

CHANGE IN BOWLING.

Sixty went up after an hour and a quarter's play, when Wadia suddenly came out of his shell, and drove Stileman to the off boundary. The continual drizzle made the ball very greasy, and Clarke could not get his usual amount of work on it. He was replaced by Sprott (junior), and Dobbie again bowled from the Gymkhana end. Mehta livened up matters by cutting Sprott through the slips for four, and then hitting him to the on for two. Next over he again cut a short one from Sprott, very hard to the boundary, and followed this with a neat leg-glance for four. Wadia brought 90 on the board with a vigorous cut for 4 off the same bowler. Facing Dobbie, Mehta neatly put him through the slips for four. Hogg now took charge of the bowling from the northern end and Wadia brought the century on the board with two straight drives to the boundary. Stumps were now drawn, with the score at 105, for 2 wickets. Wadia played an excellent defensive game for his 50, and did not give the semblance of a chance; Mehta also played extremely well, making 31 in attractive style. The match thus ended in an even draw. Scores :

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

F. F. Stileman, retired ...	100
C. L. Sale, c and b Desai ...	0
L. G. Colbeck, c Parekh b Limboowalla	50
T. H. Watts, run out ...	4
F. W. Sprott, c Parekh, b Limboowalla	12
G. S. Dobbie, retired ...	17
F. L. Sprott...	did not bat.
C. D. Baker...	
F. J. Clarke...	
C.G. Stileman	
M. Hogg ...	
Extras	2
Total (for 4 wkts.) ...	185

ST. XAVIER'S C. C.

B. A. Limboowalla, b Dobbie	16
A. H. Wadia, not out ...	50
D. D. Driver, b Clarke ...	4
C. V. Mehta, not out ...	31
T. R. Parekh ...	did not bat.
V. S. Dongre ...	
M. S. Gruthu ...	
F. M. Kapadia...	
D. G. Desai ...	
R. H. Anklesaria	
R. M. Gandhe...	
Extras	4
Total (for 2 wkts.) ...	105

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Desai ...	8	46	...	1
Dongre ...	6	34	1	...
Driver ...	2	30	...	...
Gruthu ...	6	32	...	...
Limboowalla	7	41	...	2

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Dobbie ...	15	30	3	1
Hogg ...	6	19	1	...
Clarke ...	8	23	0	1
C. Stileman.	3	7	1	...
F. W. Sprott	4	22	1	...

TALL SCORING BY GYMKHANA "B" TEAM.

The "B" XI completely outclassed the P. and O. on Saturday: no fewer than 6 out of the 8, who batted for the Gymkhana, obtained double figures. Reid with 97 not out, and Hurlbutt with 62 were the top scorers for the Gymkhana; and the latter's score included 15 fours, and the latter's eleven fours. The chief feature of the match, however, was the splendid bowling of Cook, who had the marvellous analysis of 9 overs, 5 maidens, 7 wickets and 9 runs. This is easily the best bowling performance of the season.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA "B" TEAM.

Mr. Elliott, c Cumming, b D'Souza	44
Mr. Hurlbutt, b Paes ...	62
Mr. Clarke, l. b. w. Paes ...	18
Mr. Reid, not out	97
Mr. Goldsmith, b Robinson...	22
Mr. Ruck, b Robinson ...	4
Mr. Jackson, c and b Cumming	16
Mr. St. Paul, b D'Souza. ...	7
Mr. Cook ...	did not out.
Mr. C. Pearson..	
Mr. Kilby ...	
Extras ...	18
Total (for 7 wkts.) ...	288

P. AND O. C. C.

Mr. Robinson, c and b Cook...	4
Mr. Cumming, b Cook ...	1
Mr. Gajanen, b Cook ...	1
Mr. D'Souza, b Cook ...	3
Mr. Barnes, b Cook ...	0
Mr. Paes, c Cook b Kilbey ...	9
Mr. Souza, b Cook... ...	0
Mr. Burney, run out ...	0
Mr. McCann, c and b Cook ...	0
Mr. Joshi, c Cook, b Sandford	7
Mr. D'Souza, not out ...	9
Extras ...	5
Total ...	39

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Cook ...	9	9	5	7
C. Pearson ...	4	16	...	...
Kilby ...	4	9	1	1
Sandford ...	2	...	...	1

P. AND O.

Paes ...	8	44	...	2
Robinson ...	9	49	...	2
D'Souza ...	6	41	...	2
Joshi ...	3	18	1	...
Cumming ...	9	69	...	1
Burney ...	4	25	...	...
Mc Cann ...	2	24	...	...

GRAHAMS vs. SARASWAT UNION.

Graham's C. C. met Sarasvat Union C. C. on the Oval on Saturday, the game ending in a win for Grahams by 23 runs. Scores :—

GRAHAMS C. C.

Mahomed Arabi	22
C. Rodrigues	4
S. M. Paunie	11
H. E. Harrington... ...	0
A Sitaram	10
Valvude	1
M. Coates	0
Rodrigues	2
N. Almeida	4
Samuel Judah	4
Munj, not out	0
Total	67

SARSWAT UNION C. C.

S. Sunderao	7
As. Arror	0
D. M. Gangoly	11
P. Shivrao, not out ...	7
M. Sunderao	0
N. Sadashivrao	8
S. Shankerao	1
Ananda Bhut	2
S. Vankutrao	3
Nadkerny	2
Nagesh	1
Extras	2
Total	44

TELEGRAPH RECREATION CLUB vs GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

This match was played on the Oval on Saturday, and resulted in an easy victory for the Telegraph by 121 runs.

The Telegraph batted first, and knocked up 184 runs for 5 wickets, of which Sorris and De Smidt were responsible for 101 and 59 runs respectively, both being not out.

The Medicals put up 63 for 10 wickets, Nylde, Athayde and H. Evans, getting into double figures, 12, 16, 10 respectively.

The scores were ;—

Telegraphs (for 5 wickets)..... 184
Medicals (for 10 wickets)..... 63

William Reeves, formerly of Epsom, an old-time steeplechase jockey and trainer, died at Lambourn in mail week, aged seventy-five years. Among the many winners he trained was Pathfinder who won the Grand National Steeplechase in 1875.

FOOTBALL.

SHERWOOD FORESTERS STILL UNBEATEN.

THREE GOALS IN SEVEN MINUTES.

The game between these two teams on Saturday proved an interesting one. It commenced in an unexpected way when the Military side rushed three goals through in the first seven minutes. This rate of scoring was one that could not be kept up, however, and after these three goals had been scored against them, the Gymkhana team woke up and played a game more approaching their true form. There was no further scoring in the first half and in the second moiety one further point only was added to the result of a brilliant individual effort by Boot, the Foresters' centre forward. This player was also responsible for another goal scored in the game. Yet another goal was the result of a pretty shot by Sutton who, kicking from some way out, found a corner nicely. The remaining goal was caused by Humskirke kicking the ball to a forward who was running up. The sphere rebounded into the net. In the second period of the game the Gymkhana men did a fair amount of attacking and at one time even had opportunities of scoring. The Military citadel, however, remained unconquered and will probably continue so to the end of the League. Kilbey played a good game at half back.

THE GAME.

The Sherwoods came away at once but being driven back, Evans took the ball up. A free kick to the Military resulted in Wilkinson putting a long kick over the bar. Three minutes from the start a pass by Carwood resulted in Smedley putting the ball through (1-0). Only a couple of minutes later a shot by Sutten found the net (2-0). Then after a little desultory play the ball came bouncing to Humskirke. He ran out and kicked at it but kicked it to the opposing forward and the sphere rebounded off Boot into the net (3-0). Three goals in seven minutes. The Gymkhana commenced to press a little and Evans put in a weak shot. The Military getting away Carwood put in a good centre that was forced over the goal line. The Sherwoods secured a corner that came to nothing. The ball was again taken up by the left wing and a good centre by Carwood was headed past the upright by Smedley. The Military continued to attack with vigour. Humskirke ran out to kick and a shot at the open goal was saved by Inder. Boyd of the Sherwoods struck the outside of the net with a strong shot. The Military secured another corner, the kick going behind.

MIDFIELD PLAY.

From the goal kick the Gymkhana came away and secured a corner. Adams put a shot wide. A run by the Military was spoilt by Boot being given off-side. Singleton brought the sphere up again for the Gymkhana and a shot by Adams resulted in a corner. Then the Gymkhana should have scored. Twice Evans put in a shot. The second of these was deflected by Edwards and passing to Adams that player missed an excellent opportunity heading the ball wide. Soon after a good shot by Adams was saved by Edwards at the expense of a corner. Yet again the Gymkhana came in. Osborne Smith passed to Singleton. The ball went out to Moir who returned it to Adams. Adams put in a shot that struck the side of the net. The ball was brought up again on the right wing and Osborne Smith put in a shot. Then the Military had a turn again and Boot turned a centre from Boyd past the upright. The Foresters secured a corner. The whistle blew for half time with the ball in midfield.

THE SECOND HALF.

The Gymkhana got going and Moir was given off-side. A free kick was later given the Gymkhana. The Military attacking Humskirke cleared well. The Gymkhana got going and Moir centred well. Barret's shot for goal travelled wide. Later he put in a ground shot that Edwards gathered. The Military forward got away in line and the ball coming to Boot he looked like scoring but was given off-side. Wilkinson shot wide Osborne-Smith put in a good trundle down the centre field till Byford stopped him. Kilbey stopped a run by the Military. Twelve minutes from the start of the second moiety a long kick ahead gave Boot a chance of getting away and beating both Begbie and Humskirke he scored with a shot into the leg top corner (4-0). Simmonds got laid out for a time. He was soon up again and put a tall kick over the touch line. The Military attacking again Shirley put the ball across the goal mouth. Later Carwood put in a nice centre and Boyd running in gave Humskirke the opportunity of saving well. Hitch of the Sherwoods put in a dropping shot. Shirley was given off-side. The Gymkhana took up the attack. Osborne-Smith got laid out. The Sherwoods came on again and twice Boot essayed a shot but was hustled. Sutton put in a long shot that travelled wide. Inder put in some useful work.

The game resulted as follows:—

Sherwood Foresters..... 4 goals.
Bombay Gymkhana..... nil.

The following were the teams :—

Sherwood Foresters—(goal) Edwardes; (backs) Byford and Hampton; (halves) Hitch, Wilkinson, and Sutton; (forwards) Boyd, Shirley, Boot, Smedley, and Carwood.

Bombay Gymkhana—(goal) Humskirke; (backs) Begbie and Simmonds; (halves) Kilbey, Barrett and Inder; (forwards) Evans, Osborne, Singleton, Adams and Moir.

Referee—Qr. Mr. Sergt. Ashenhurst.

HARWOOD LEAGUE TABLE.

	Played	Won	Lost	Drawn	Points.
Sherwood Foresters	7	7	0	0	14
Sherwood Foresters "A"	5	5	0	0	10
R. G Artillery ...	6	4	1	1	9
Commercial Gymkhana	6	2	1	2	6
Bombay Gymkhana ...	5	2	1	2	6
Grant Medicals ...	6	3	2	0	6
G. I. P. Railway ...	7	2	4	1	5
Home's	6	1	4	2	4
Bomb y Athletic...	5	1	3	1	3
Y. M. C. A. ...	6	1	4	1	3
All Blacks	6	0	6	0	0

THE FIXTURE LIST.

TO-DAY.

Harwood Association Football League, Y. M. C. A. *vs.* Grant Medicals, Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.

TUESDAY.

Harwood Association Football League, Hornets *vs.* Commercial Gymkhana, Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.

POONA RACES.

BAD WEATHER FOR OPENING OF THE SEASON.

SOME GOOD SPORT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug. 2.

Stewards :—Mr. J. L. Ainsworth; Hon. Mr. Claude Hill C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S.; Lt.-Col. H. M. Maxwell; Capt. H. Meynell; Dr. J. A. Turner; (Stewards of the Turf Club); and Brigadier-General aitken and Major J. G. Greig, C.I.E., (stewards of the meeting).

Stipendiary Steward, Col. A. Young; Judge, Lt.-Col. J. S. Forbes; Starter, Mr. A. O'Gorman, Clerk of Scales, Major J. H. M. Darie; Handicapper, Mr. J. Reynolds; Medical Officer, Capt. A. F. Hamilton, M.B., I.M.S., Hon. Vety-Surgeon, Major F. Eassie, D.S.O., Secretary; Major J. E. Hughes.

The opening of the Poona racing season, yesterday, was inaspicious. After a week of comparatively fine weather, rain began to fall early on Saturday morning and continued with more or less violence throughout the forenoon. Needless to say, this involved desperate changes in our expectations, and punters thanked their lucky stars that the absence of bookmakers had made it impossible to do any previous backing. There is one thing about the Poona course, namely it speedily absorbs all the rain if the sun comes out and gives it a chance, and most of us spent the intervals between grumbling in looking for Old Sol who, however, did not make his appearance.

UNFAVOURABLE WEATHER.

Naturally enough, there were fewer people on the course than otherwise would have been the case, and, although Major Hughes did all that man can do to checkmate the malignancy of that very malignant official, the Clerk of the Weather, those who had colds, and it is difficult to find anybody in Poona who has not one of some sort, would are have been better at home. There some real sports, however, who would brave anything rather than miss a race meeting; so it came about that nearly all the stalwarts were on the scene, and we may be permitted to include Their Excellencies, Lord and Lady Willingdon, in that description. Sport has a great attraction for our new Governor and his lady;—indeed, it is not frequent that they are absent from the hunt and have often sportingly negotiated the duck's weather in which a lot of our hunting has been done recently.

Before the races, there had been the usual ladies' luncheon at the Club of Western India at which Their Excellencies and a party from Government House were present. These luncheons will be held on race-days throughout the season.

POOR ATTENDANCE.

A few people came up from Bombay by the race special but, from what one heard on the course, most of them were sorry they came. On the whole, however, the attendance can only be described as poor and it was very hard lines, indeed, on Major Hughes, the Secretary of the Turf Club, who has worked indefatigably to make the opening day successful and attractive. There were many improvements to be observed both on the course and in the enclosure and later on when fine weather comes, and our hearts are not bowed down with depression, we shall be able to appreciate them all the more.

I do not propose to say anything about the totalisator working to-day: it would not be fair, for the weather kept so many people away. Later on we shall be able to see with what a hold the machine has gripped, and if some are still inclined to grumble because there are no bookmakers the better mind of the racing fraternity really appreciates the changed conditions. I should like to add here that the recent judgment of the Bombay High Court in which a "golden gang" was mentioned was freely discussed on the course yesterday.

THE RACING.

But to come to the racing. We had no very great hopes in this direction; for the rain held on without a break. In the first race, in the first division of the New Comers' Plate there was the uncertainty we usually see in races in which newly landed ponies are out. There was a fairly big amount invested but a few spotted the right things as the dividends paid for win and places will testify. All thinks considered, it was a great race so far as the finish went, Bahlool snatching the verdict by half a length. An unlucky Thirteen faced the starter.

The second race, notwithstanding that we knew something about them, also proved a blow to many brave confident hearts, for the winner brought a dividend of all but 8 to 1 after a runaway affair that suggested that Duhallow could have given away anything he liked. The one or two fortunate ones who backed the rank outsider Fyzabad for a place had a royal return, the dividend being Rs. 377-8.

The Epsom Plate, in which six horses faced the starter, introduced us to some real good racing with a brilliant finish in which the favourite Keerit just managed to justify the support accorded to him, winning by a neck from the Kour Sahib's Mil. Punters got more nearly together this time, but the returns were certainly insufficient to recoup the previous disasters.

AN UNPOPULAR RACE.

The closed steeplechase, on the day, was not a particularly popular race and did not prove nearly as attractive as the other events. Fairly early in the proceedings, Utopian came early away and was never headed, but the finish between him and Better Luck was good comparatively. Once more the general public failed to spot the winner, who paid 5½ to 1.

Eleven came out for the Arab Pony Trial Plate, the winner being found in Abdul Malik, who won anyhow, never being in danger of losing his leading position.

The Beginners' Plate, too, with its five runners, was a poor business in which only Madrina seemed to have a part to play. Brown never had the slightest difficulty in maintaining his comfortable lead, Punt and Lancelar fighting desperately for place. Punters scarcely got a run for their money, or money for their run.

In the second division of the New-Comers' Plate, Scoon scored a second win if that at Kirkee on the previous Saturday may count. It was strange that he was not heavily backed, probably because Brown had the mount on Shot Silk, which with the top weight Rummy, another of the Kirkee winners and the Government House representative, shared popular favour.

The Arabian Plate which wound up the proceedings attracted a large field, among whom Ali bin Talib's horses, Money Gold and Ya Nasib, attracted most attention. But neither had a chance, the altogether neglected Sunspot coming out and winning a grand race, well ridden by Pratt.

Considering the going, the timing was not bad and the arrangements reflected the greatest credit on Major Hughes and his colleagues.

Results :—

NEWCOMERS' PLATE :—Division I. Winner Rs. 1,000; second Rs. 300; third Rs. 200. For Arab ponies, 14 hands and under landed since 1st July 1912, which have not won flat race value Rs. 1,000 or over. Distance—about 5 furlongs.

Mr. A. W. Essa's and Aga Mirza Ahmed's b a h, Bahlool, 8st. 11lbs. .....Hill 1
Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h Lord Rosebery 8st 5lbs. .....Ferguson 2
Mr. Ebrahim Mutlag's ch a h Saood, 7st. 7lbs. Mc shlone. 3

ALSO RAN:—American Spot, Salisbury, Zigomar, Bingazi, Alwar, Beethoven, Ghabb First King, Startler, Marigold and Gardener.

THE RACE :—Lord Rosebery jumped to the front from a level start showing the way to Salisbury, Ghalib and Bahlool into the straight where Saood joined Lord Rosebery and the two made a ding-dong race of it until in front of the stand. At this point Bahlool challenged successfully, coming with a great rush and passing the two leaders, won a fine race by half a length, the third four lengths away.

Time:—1 min.12 4-5 secs.

TOTALISATOR :—Win Rs. 149 1-2 Places, 35 1-2; 73 and 104 1-2.
(Winner trained by Mahd. Khalal.)

SUBALTERNS' PLATE :—Winner Rs. 1,200; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 300. For Arab ponies 14-2 and under which have not won flat race, value Rs. 2,000 or over since 31st March 1911. Distance:—about 5 furlongs.

Major E. Fetherstonhaugh's ch a h Duhallow, 10st 10lbs. .....Ferguson 1
Capt. E. B. Egerton's g a h Longboat 10st. 3lbs. .....Brown 2
Mr. Forman's b a h Fyzabad 9st 11lbs. .....Mr Beaumont 3

ALSO RAN :—Burg, Verney, Sidick, Munsoor Beg, Gay Lad, Little King, Tachreet, Mahboob, Mercy and Gold.

THE RACE :—After starting the first of the field to show out were Verney, Longboat and Fyzabad in that order, the rest being bunched up some distance away. Verney fell away at the home turn and Longboat was close up to Duhallow. The latter had no difficulty and his rider increased his pace and shook off Longboat with ease, winning by five lengths, a length and a half between second and third.

Time :—1 min 14 4 5 secs.

TOTALISATOR :—Win Rs. 89; Places, 31, 24 and 377 1-2.
(Winner trained privately.)

EPSOM PLATE.—Winner Rs. 1,200; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 300. For horses which have not won flat race value Rs. 3,000 or over or an aggregate of Rs. 9.0 0 since 31st March 1911. Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr. R. R. S's. bl. Aus' g Keerit, 8st 8lbs. .....Brown 1
Kour Sahib of Patiala's b Aus g Mil, 8st 8lbs. .....Southal 2
Gen. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's Parkhill, 8st 3lbs. .....Pertoosingh 3

ALSO RAN.—Last Call, Duke of Lancaster.

THE RACE.—This was a great race. Keerit at once went to the front with Mil and Parkhill in close attendance. Keerit kept matters in hand without being seriously challenged until the lawn was reached and here Mil was driven to make a game attempt to pass, but just failed to do so, Keerit being first by a neck, three lengths between second and third.

Time:—1 min. 37 secs.

TOTALISATOR:—Win Rs. 15; Places 12 and 16.
(Winner trained by Byram Rustomji).

CLOSED STEEPLECHASE.—Winner Rs. 500, second Rs. 300, third Rs. 200. For horses which have not won a flat race, hurdle race, or steeplechase value Rs. 500 or over. Distance—About 2 1-2 miles.

Mr. H. G. Lush-Wilson's b Aus m Utopian, 11st. 7lbs. .....Owner 1
Mr. M. Rommel's ch Aus g Better Luck, 11st. 7lbs. .....Mr. A. Scott 2
Mr. Eeles' br Aus g Bulloo, 11st. 7lbs. Mr. Peebles 3

ALSO RAN :—Terra Firma, Rob Roy, Penter, Martha (fell).

THE RACE:—Terra Firma and Deputy went to the front and were followed by Martha and Better Luck. These kept their positions until the fourth jump where Martha fell and took no further part in the race and Terra Firma assumed first place, Better Luck being second. Soon afterwards Utopian came along and forged into the leading position, Terra Firma and Better Luck being second and third. Terra Firma fell in the second lap, and though up again immediately Better Luck again took second place and with Utopian was well away. Towards the end Bulloo came up and got into third place. They finished in this order, Utopian winning by a length, ten lengths between second and third.

Time :—13mins. 56 4-5secs.

Totalisator :—Win Rs. 62 1-2, Places 22, 23, 90 1-2.
(Winner trained privately).

ARAB PONY TRIAL PLATE.—Winner Rs. 1,200, Second Rs. 500, Third Rs. 300. For Arab Ponies, 14 hands and under, 14 hands to carry 8st. 12lbs. W. I. Distance—6 furlongs.

Mr. R. R. S's. g a h Abdul Malik, 9st. 7lbs. .....Brown 1
Mr. M. Goculdas's g a h Kimberley, 13st. 3lbs. .....Ruiz 2
Mr. Lion's b a h Ream. 7st. 12lbs. .Pratt 3

ALSO RAN.—Jehangir, Aga Pasha Samsoon, Real, Flying Machine, Moonspot, and Malayeb.

THE RACE :—A runaway affair in which Abdul Malik was never seriously challenged either in the betting or running. Kimberly and Ream ran neck to neck all the way but there was never any great interesting in the encounter. Won by two lengths and a half, a neck between second and third.

Time—1min 28 3-5 secs.

TOTALIZATOR:—Win Rs. 12 1-2; Places. 11 1-2; 16; and 15.
(Winner trained by Byram Rustomjee).

THE BEGINNERS' PLATE.—Winner Rs. 1,000, second Rs. 300, third Rs. 200. For horses which have not won flat race value Rs. 1,500 or an aggregate of Rs. 5,000, since 31st March 1911. Distance about 5 furlongs.

Mr. R. R. S.'s b e m Madrina, 8st. 3lbs. .....Brown 1
H. H. the Jam Sahib's br e g Punt, 9st. 5lbs. .....Southall 2
Maharaja of Rewah's b Aus h Lancelar, 8st. 8lbs. .....Ferguson 3

ALSO RAN :—Iaddi, Jungle Law.

THE RACE :—Another runaway, Madrina leading from start to post, winning by two lengths and a half. Punt and Lancelar put up a great struggle for a place which slacked, however, towards the finish. Won by two lengths and a half, a length between second and third.

Time:—1min 7 1-5secs.

TOTALISATOR :—Win Rs. 14 1-2. Places 10 1-2, 10 1-2.
(Winner trained by Byram Rustomjee).

NEW COMERS' PLATE.—Division II.—Winner Rs. 1,000, second Rs. 300, third Rs. 200. For Arab ponies, 14 hands and under, landed since 1st July 1912 which have not won flat race value Rs. 1.000 or over. Distance—About 5 furlongs.

Mr. M. Goculdas's ch a h Scorn, 7st. 13lbs. .....Hoyt 1
Mr. Yussuf bin Zaid's g a h Maidana, 8st. 9lbs. .....Ruiz 2
Mr. E. G. Ali's g a h President, 7st. 7lbs. .....Purtoosingh 3

ALSO RAN :—Rummy, Hurbia, Hezer Beg, Shot Silk, Amir, Ata Allah, Small Diamond, Safi, Jiwan and Deahemsee.

THE RACE :—There was trouble at the post caused by Rummy and Hurbia. When they did get off, the start was fairly level in this order, Scorn, Rummy and President. Eventually Maidania worked into second place, Rummy falling back. Won by a length and a half, the same distance between second and third and ten lengths between third and fourth.

Time :—1min. 14 1-2secs.

TOTALISATOR:—Win Rs. 97 1-2. Places 28 1-2, 26 and 26 1-2.
(Winner trained by C. B. Mahomed.)

THE ARABIAN PLATE :—Winner Rs. 1,000, second Rs. 300, third Rs. 200. For Arabs which have not won flat race value Rs. 1,000 or over since 31 March 1911. Distance :—One mile,

Mr Syed Rashib's ch a h Sunspot, 8st 9lbs. .....Pratt 1
Mr Esajji Gussoo's ch a h Ajmer, 7st 13lbs. .....Kushro 2
Mr Ali bin Talib's ch a h Money Gold 9st 7lbs. .....Southal 3

ALSO RAN :—Beyrout, Ghalyum, The Winner, Hadee, Ya Nasib, Saif-el-Mulook, Guy Faukes, Peerage, Financier and Young Hyderi.

THE RACE :—The winner led out from the start, followed by Money Gold and Ya Nasib, but before long the winner fell back and Money Gold went to the front, followed by Ya Nasib and Sunspot. Coming down the bend, Sunspot got in front of Money Gold and led to the straight where Ajmer came abreast. In front of the lawn Sunspot spurted, leaving Ajmer and Money Gold to fight it out for places. Won by two lengths a head between second and third.

Time :—2 min. 4 1-5 secs.

TOTALISATOR :—Win Rs. 258. Places, 1-2, 386 1-2 and 54.
81(Winner trained by Syed Rashid.)

CRICKET IN POONA.

POONA GYMKHANA *vs.* DECCAN GYMKHANA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, August 2.

Not ball was bowled to-day in this match on the Poona Gymkhana ground owing to the very heavy rain, that fell without intermission from the very early morning. Poona Gymkhana, it will be remembered, were all out on Friday for 141 and the visitors had piled up 195 for the loss of only six wickets.

Much interest was taken in this game in Poona and when it transpired that further play was impossible considerable disappointment was expressed.

OUR BOMBAY VISITORS.

The match against the Combay Gymkhana, which, if we dare take anything for granted this weather, will be played on Monday and Tuesday, and in this game, too, there will be much interest particularly and many of the men regarded as Presidency and Quadrangular probables turn out. So far as Poona is concerned all that can be said is that the team is not strong. Greig cannot play, as he is away with H. E. the Governor. The following have been selected :—Kent Holman, Gould, Rosher, Green-Armytage, Merriman, Clemson, Haughton, Stephenson, and Gordon.

GOLF.

POONA GYMKHANA CLUB TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug. 2

ESTABLISHED 1885.

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THE

Bombay Gazette

Monday, 4th August, 1913.

EXPANSION OF BOMBAY.

THE Engineering supplement to the *Times* by last mail devotes much attention to Bombay and the writer of a special article goes into the whole history of reclamation. The scheme for widening the Gateway to India, and providing more housing accommodation for the growing population of Bombay, he reminds his readers, has not died out, though the plan outlined by the Committee appointed by Lord Sandhurst did not materialise. It was then proposed that an area of 973 acres should be reclaimed from Back Bay. Objections to this scheme were numerous and no doubt some were the result of the unfortunate failure of the Back Bay Reclamation project of fifty years ago—a scheme that the best constructive brains in Bombay, considered then, and later, as not only necessary to the best interests of the city, but perfectly feasible. But the Civil War in America, and wild cotton speculation dimmed the judgment and emptied the pockets of too many of its supporters. Bombay, meanwhile, has gone on growing in every possible direction; the roomy compounds of Malabar and Cumballa Hills have been made to hold two and sometimes three houses instead of one. Great groves of buildings, let out in flats, have been erected on every available site in the Fort, Colaba, Tardeo and Chaupatti; old single-storeyed bungalows of the roomy type, with their deep verandahs, have made way for three and four-storeyed houses, where space and air are of little account, but which give accommodation for several families. But even all these accretions to the housing of Bombay have failed to accommodate the population that flocks into the town. It was high time that some comprehensive scheme should be evolved to enable the premier city in India to advance on lines commensurate with its position and importance.

Sir George Clarke's project which is still awaiting the sanction of the Government of India and which is described in the *Times* is on a still bolder scale than that of 1907, of which it may be considered the revised and enlarged edition. It is said to have the cordial approval of Lord Willingdon, so early progress may be made. A careful survey of the land and sea which it is proposed to delimitate was made by Mr W. Kidd on behalf of Messrs. Lowther, Kidd and Co., and he considered that the reclamation of the shore was not beset with serious difficulty. The chief drawbacks in the path of this Herculean labour—as of any other project for even a smaller work in the same place—are the barriers to the reclamation, the problem of drains in the new ground owing to its low level, the transport of materials and the cost which is calculated at £2 170,000 for the reclamation proper. With regard to the removal of materials, a heavy item, though it must be remembered that machinery now-a-days makes light of such work. The cost in the eyes of the far-sighted promoters can be faced in view of the sure and certain hope that the land, and the houses, shops, etc., to be erected on it will return full value for the money expended. They expect, indeed, that in about 60 years the money raised for the scheme will be all repaid. No one wants to see Bombay, in the endeavour to house her inhabitants, "stunted and disfigured" as Lord Sydenham in his farewell speech intimated she might be if adequate provision for expansion is not made at once. The area of land proposed to be reclaimed by the 1912 project is 1,145 acres stretching the distance miles from Colaba Point to Marine Lines station. A sea-wall of easy curve is to enclose this area, adding to, instead of diminishing the beauty of Back Bay.

There is no need to go into the interesting nature of the mud and clay lying in the portion to be reclaimed. Suffice it to say that the surveyor holds that there is a great plenty of the best of both for his purposes. Powerful modern machinery will—if Simla approves, and the money market is willing to lend—remove, in due course, the blue clay to where it will form hard ground instead of being under water all its life. Trombay Hill, on Salsette Island, says the *Times* Engineering correspondent, will supply the moorum, and it is proposed to run a branch rail-line to Matunga or Kurla to subserve the needs of the scheme. For the sea-wall, the only really dangerous bit near the northern end where the sea has most force, will be built on solid basalt rock, the rest will be made on the Mediterranean type, a rubble-stone embankment, topped with concrete blocks "at random," in masonry parlance, with further strong defences against invasion by sea where requisite. It is good to hear that all the stone wanted for the wall, roads and works can be had in a quarry actually in the area to be reclaimed. Tropical conditions are not lost sight of in the town-planning, though necessarily all details of this phase are not extant. The addition to Bombay is, however, to contain a new Government House on a 40-acre site, a public recreation ground, all streets and avenues are to be wide, there are to be fine open spaces and gardens, besides numerous building sites. Of course, we in Bombay know more about it than the *Times'* writer, but he adds something from the engineering point of view. And he says the financial side of the project opens out a vista of a safe return for the cost of the enterprise; while a committee of experts has reported favourably. But Simla has yet to speak. And it is waiting for the opinion—absurd as it may seem—of its Education Member. Without leave from the Supreme Government Bombay cannot borrow even for a scheme for her own betterment. But, if the project be approved, the city could raise a loan sufficient to embark on the extension of her premises by this gigantic undertaking. It is a long cry to the days when Bombay was an ill-connected congeries of seven islands. These were all by degrees amalgamated by one means or another that, very possibly, when proposed long ago, caused much shrugging of timid shoulders. Now Bombay has to reclaim from the sea the space required for her further inevitable expansion.

ARABIC PROFESSOR AT OXFORD.

THE late Mr. George Frederick Nicholl had the distinction of being the last Lord Almoner's Professor of Arabic at Oxford. He resigned the professorship after holding it for more than thirty years in 1909, and it was not thought fit to appoint a successor, as there already existed at that University another professor of Arabic and as there was not room for two chairs of such a little cultivated Oriental language. The Lord Almoner's chair of Arabic has been throughout its existence of two centuries almost a sinecure, though not a well paid one, because its emoluments were only fifty pounds a year. Mr. Nicholl succeeded in 1878 that famous Arabic scholar, Thomas Chenery, who resigned this chair on being appointed editor of *The Times*. Chenery, during his ten years' tenure of the post, did little work in spite of his great scholarship and his desire to serve the University, because he soon discovered after his inaugural lecture that Arabic did not require the services of two professors. On his resignation, there was some movement for abolishing the chair, but in the end Mr. Nicholl was appointed to this more or less honorary chair. The origin of this professorship cannot be ascertained, for the records of the Almonry Office before the year 1724 perished in a fire in St. James' palace some years before this date. But it is probable that the first appointment was made in the reign of George I. who founded many other chairs in the University, and that the first to hold it was the naturalised French Orientalist, John Gagnier, who died in 1740. There have been seven professors in all who have been mostly distinguished Orientalists, but they did little work in this chair as they held other and richer professorships or were heads of houses. The tenure of the Arabic Professor of their chair has been also, as a rule, very long, that of one Dr. MacBride, the immediate predecessor of Chenery, extending over no less than fifty-five years. The Lord High Almoner, in whose gift was this chair, is an officer of the sovereign's household, appointed for the purposes of distributing royal alms among the poor. The other Arabic chair at Oxford, which has rendered the Lord Almoner's useless, was founded by Archbishop Laud in 1636, and the holder now gets £450 from St. John's College in addition to the emoluments arising from Laud's benefaction which yielded but a small stipend. The present Laudian Professor of Arabic is Mr. David Margoliouth, a profound linguist who is only a little over fifty, but has held the chair for nearly twenty-five years. His predecessors have been, if possible, more distinguished Orientalists than Mr. Nicholl's, and have really shed lustre on Laud's name which they hold. Joseph White, who held it for half a century besides writing several excellent theological works, translated the Institutes of Timur, an important work for Oriental history. Dr Hyde, another of Laud's professors, wrote the first book on the religion of the Parsis ever written by an European scholar showing knowledge of some of their sacred books.

INDIANS IN ENGLAND.

MR. Gokhale touched upon a delicate subject in his address to the Indian Association in London. Referring to the position of Indian students in England, he said it was growing more difficult and that he feared the main cause was an increase in racial and colour prejudice, partly due to the new school of Imperialism and to the greater share which the self-governing Dominions were acquiring in shaping Imperial policy. In a subsequent sentence Mr. Gokhale used an argument which was against his own theory, viz., that the number of Indians had enormously increased, leading to an inevitable lowering of the average level. But apart from this we rather question the truth of Mr. Gokhale's generalisation. If there is a section of Indian students who return from England carrying back a "sense of bitterness" as the result of their stay, they are in a minority, as a census of opinion among them would prove. The average Indian student looks back upon his University days in England with pleasure; and if he has not always felt that "quite-at-home feeling," he is sufficiently thoughtful and accurate an observer to know that it is due to the difference between two races and their views and customs. And as for the suggestion that another cause is the greater share the Dominions are taking in Imperial policy, that, we think, is even still wider of the mark. The English people recognise the growth of the Dominions, their responsibilities and hopes, and with that growth the justice—which is not begrudged—of an adequate voice in affairs that concern them. Lastly, Mr. Gokhale said: "It was a matter of self-respect for India to be provided with its own educational equipment, but this was the work of years, and while England was responsible for governing India, her sons had every possible right to pursue their studies here." Exactly: Rome was not built in a day and the work of building up India's educational system must of necessity be a matter of time, but, meanwhile, the right of her sons to pursue their studies in England is neither disputed nor made difficult.

THE VALUE OF "RED-TAPE."

THE Indian official, like every other official, is often accused of servitude to "red-tape" though, on the whole, he is probably less deserving of this particular charge than any, for the history of the British administration is full of instances, in which officers have boldly tackled emergencies by original methods, and have won through with credit to themselves and their departments. However, observance of "red-tape" sometimes has its advantages—or whence the value of rules and regulations at all?—and an instance which proves this has been reported from the Central Provinces. Several cases have occurred in the jails there of murderous assaults by prisoners, and in one at least the Superintendent in charge has been held to blame. One under-trial prisoner struck another so severely with an adze that the man died in three days and the culprit was sentenced to transportation for life. This arose out of the well-meant intentions of the Superintendent to help the Deputy Commissioner. Stones were very urgently wanted for a bridge and the Superintendent, in order to increase the output of the jail, sanctioned—contrary to regulations—the employment of under-trial prisoners. In this manner the man was able to obtain a weapon, to which otherwise he could not have had recourse. The comment of the Inspector-General on this incident seems to be a very adequate one. He remarks, "I believe it to be more true of jail work than of any other that one's mistakes find one out and generally in a most unpleasant way, and if Superintendents do not want an unpleasant notoriety it is best to keep to the Jail Manual." Obviously the official who is in charge of men, convicted or unconvicted, many of whom are known to be of violent character, run greater risks than the ordinary public servant, when he departs from rules, which experience has dictated for their mutual safety.

THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

IT is interesting to compare the speech made in mail week by Mr. William George, brother of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, with a return, published the same day as a Parliamentary blue-book, under the Census of 1911, dealing with the language spoken in Wales and Monmouthshire. Mr. George was referring to the fact that the provisional committee, in connection with the Carnarvonshire Insurance Committee, had decided that Welsh was to be the official language of the committee, and said that there, in the heart of Welsh-speaking Wales, with 80 per cent. of the inhabitants habitually speaking Welsh, it was only right that their public business should be conducted in Welsh. He feared they sometimes carried their principle of courtesy too far by not exercising their right to use their own language at public assemblies. The blue-book, however, shows a general increase since 1901 in the proportions of persons speaking English only and a decrease in those speaking Welsh only. The proportion of monoglot English in 1911 was 537 per 1,000, as against 498 in 1901 and 450 in 1891; while the monoglot Welsh in 1911 were 85 per 1,000, compared with 151 and 301 respectively. The proportion of persons speaking both English and Welsh was 350 per 1,000 in 1911, against 348 in 1901 and 239 in 1891. Comparing actual numbers, there were 1,577,141 English-speaking persons at the former Census, against 1,995,356 at the latter, while the numbers of Welsh-speaking persons were 929,824 and 977,366 respectively. The proportion of the population returned as speaking Welsh was 43·5 per cent.—35 per cent. speaking it in addition to English and 8·5 per cent. Welsh only. The increase of English as a common tongue is everywhere remarkable, and these statistics are but a part of the general evidence. We fear that the dream of Welsh as the national language of Wales is doomed to remain a dream.

H. E. the Viceroy and Lady Hardinge returned to Simla yesterday afternoon from Dehra Dun.

OWING to the Burma express arriving very late on Saturday night the P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Salsette" left Bombay harbour at 12-40 a.m. on Sunday, instead of 2-30 p.m. on Saturday.

MR. A. M. Brigstocke I. C. S., Commissioner of Paper Currency and Accountant General Bombay, has issued an exhaustive report on the operations of his department for 1912-13.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

THE BALKANS.

STRIVING FOR PEACE.

GERMAN ARMY SCANDAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, July 19.

We are trying to think that the outlook in the Balkans is brighter as Bulgaria, who has hitherto been so defiant, is now suing for peace. This fact, combined with the strong pressure of the Powers and the natural desire of the combatants to put an end to any further sacrifice of their forces is thought to bring the prospect of peace very much nearer; in fact, it is believed in Vienna to be imminent. Surrounded by foes, with Rumanian troops across her frontiers and a Turkish army taking possession of places to win which the blood of Bulgarian soldiers was spilt like water, Bulgaria is now a suppliant at the feet of Rumania. According to a Sofia telegram to the "Neue Freie Presse," King Ferdinand has telegraphed to King Charles of Rumania stating that Bulgaria is ready immediately to enter into negotiations, and asking for terms of peace. So rapid has been the march of the Rumanian forces into Bulgarian territory that at Ruschuk the Bulgarians have sunk three monitors and two gunboats to prevent them from falling into the hands of the invaders. It is expected in Vienna that the Great Powers will protest against Turkey's violation of the Peace of London in advancing beyond the Enos-Midia line but hitherto the Powers have not agreed upon the steps to be taken. Count Berentold, the Austro-Hungarian Minister for Foreign Affairs, was received by the Emperor at Ischl yesterday in an audience lasting two hours, and again to-day for an hour. The Vienna Press, not knowing what formed the subject of these lengthy discussions, thinks that perhaps the moment has arrived when the Monarchy must decide upon its standpoint towards the new division of Macedonia. In various newspapers the belief is expressed that Austria-Hungary is determined not to allow Bulgaria to be completely crushed, but the statement that a notification to this effect has already been made by Count Berchtold at St. Petersburg is declared by the semi-official Press to be unfounded.

Bulgarian circles hope that the new Cabinet which M. Radoslavoff is endeavouring to form will receive the support of all the Powers in its efforts to disentangle the situation and to bring about a general peaceful settlement. In regard to Rumania especially the friendly services of the Triple Alliance Powers are reckoned upon. Diplomatic circles in Sofia regard the intervention of the great Powers with a view to a speedy cessation of hostilities as extremely probable. As regards the definitive settlement of the differences between the Balkan States the unanimous opinion in all European circles here is that it is close at hand.

THE RUMANIAN MARCH.

It is reported from Giurgevo that the warships sunk by the Bulgarian authorities at Ruschuk, upon the arrival of the Rumanians on the right bank of the Danube, were the Krun, Simeon Veliki and Battenberg, which are armed with small guns. The Bulgarian troops were preparing to leave Giurgevo as soon as the Rumanian troops made their appearance. The official archives and other property of the Government have been loaded into trains for transporation into the interior. On the 15th and 16th inst. the Rumanian cavalry, after crossing the Danube at various points, reconnoitred the Bulgarian side of the Danube in all directions, including the country round the Ruschuk-Varna railway line. Officers' patrols have come in contact with the enemy's cavalry, and are keeping in touch with his advanced guard. Small columns of the army are already advancing. The Rumanians are at present masters of the whole of the right bank of the Danube.

BULGARIA PRACTICALLY ISOLATED.

A detachment of Rumanian cavalry appeared on Thursday at Chervenberg station, and cut communication on the Sofia-Varna Railway, the only line free for the provisioning of the army with supplies from abroad. Moreover, the railway station at Varna, having been occupied by the Rumanians since the day before yesterday, goods landed there cannot be transported into the interior.

The telegraph at Varna, where the Sevastopol cable lands, having likewise been taken possession of by the Rumanians, Bulgaria has no longer any direct communication with the outside world except through Rumania and Servia. The only means of telegraphic communication with Europe is via Bukarest, and no mails have been received from Europe for the past ten days. Consequently, with the exception of the Rumanian route which may be cut off at any moment, the country is entirely separated from Western Europe. This state of things is making a very painful impression here. The occupation of the town of Orcovo by Rumanian troops, which crossed the Danube in merchant ships and war vessels, took place without any resistence on the part of the Bulgarians. Part of these troops are marching into the interior of Bulgaria. Nowhere are the Rumanians encountering any resistance on the contrary, they are being received by the administrative officials. Many Bulgarians have left the localities occupied by the Rumanian troops, fleeing into the interior of the country.

ACTION DEFENDED IN A NOTE TO THE POWERS.

The following is the text of a circular Note presented by Rumania to the Powers:—"In ordering the advance of Rumanian army into Bulgaria Rumania is not following a policy of conquest, nor does she seek to crush the Bulgarian army. The military action of Rumania is due in the first place to the obligation to obtain for her territory beyond the Danube a sure frontier. The present conflict between the Balkan States, and in particular the origin of that conflict, which is due to the intransigeant attitude of the Government of Bulgaria, and to her aggressive action against her former allies, has confirmed the Rumanian Government in its conviction that a strategical frontier near the Bulgarian boundary is essential in order to make possible in the future pacific relations between us and this State. This frontier is the line Turtukaia Dobrich-Balchik, with a certain number of kilometres to the west and to the south, according to the conformation of the country. Moreover the essential interests of Rumania in the Balkan peninsula preclude us from remaining as mere spectators to the tendency of hegemony manifested by Bulgaria to the detriment of the other States immediately after the common struggle of liberation. Being a constant element of order and peace in Eastern Europe Rumania's duty is to take part in the definitive settlement of a question which for too long a period at her very doors has menaced and afterwards troubled the general peace. Acting under these conditions to bring about a definitive arrangement between the belligerents, Rumania believes that she will not only assure the legitimate interests of the parties directly concerned but also second the pacific efforts of the Great Powers."

STRIVING FOR PEACE.

The Powers are taking steps at Sofia Constantinople and Bukarest in the first place to induce Bulgaria to depute some one to confer with the Servian and Greek Premiers, at Constantinople to urge upon the Porte not to advance beyond the Enos-Midia line and at Bukarest to advise Rumania not to occupy Sofia. Much uncertainty prevails in diplomatic quarters regarding the reported action of Turkey and Rumania. Considerable surprise is expressed at the fact that while the Powers have been advised by Turkey that she does not intend to proceed further than the frontier yet the statements issued in Constantinople foreshadow an advance to Adrianople. The news does not give cause for anxiety in diplomatic quarters as it may be taken for granted that the Powers who are determined that Bulgaria shall not be crushed, will also take care that, should Turkey advance to Adrianople (which is not believed), she will not be permitted to retain it. The situation is described as being "aggravating and complicated," but is not regarded as dangerous.

PROSPECTS OF FRENCH INTERVENTION.

Although France is not directly interested in the Balkans question, none the less is the situation being watched with deep concern in diplomatic circles, and such pressure as France is able to bring to bear on the belligerents is being actively exercised. At the close of interviews held by the Foreign Minister yesterday with the Ambassadors of Great Britain, Germany, Italy, Russia, and Austria, M. Pichon sent instructions to the French Minister at Sofia to urge the Bulgarian Government to send at once a plenipotentiary to Nish or Uskub to treat with the representatives of the Allies for the immediate conclusion of peace. To M. Bompard, in Constantinople he telegraphed urging him with his colleagues, to take steps to obtain from the Sublime Porte respect for the Treaty of London. M. Pichon also proposes, in co-operation with the other Great Powers, to make representations at Bukarest against the further advance of Rumanian troops into Bulgarian territory.

KING CONSTANTINE'S STRONG PROTEST.

Whilst Frenchmen are preserving an open mind on the subject of the responsibility for the alleged atrocities in the Balkans, opinion here has been much impressed by statements made by the King of the Hellenes in an interview accorded to the Salonika correspondent of the "New York Herald," which is reproduced in the Paris edition. King Constantine says:—"I insist upon the accuracy of all the facts telegraphed by me to the Greek Government. Things are indeed much worse than I at first thought. I willingly subscribe in advance to any inquiry King Ferdinand may ask into the atrocities committed by his troops, against which I protest in the name of humanity." The King remained silent for a few seconds, then added in grave tones:—"People who commit such atrocities cannot rank as a civilised nation. I have, therefore, asked through M. Venizelos that Bulgaria shall be struck off the list of civilised nations that have signed the Hague Convention."

When asked whether there was any truth in the rumours that peace was about to be concluded, or at least an armistice signed, the King's eyes brightened. "I shall go forward and continue the war," he said, "so long as I am victorious. It is my duty to obtain the fullest benefit from the victories that have been won at the cost of so much Greek blood."

Some of the details given by the correspondent of his investigations make sad reading. At Demi Hissar he found a commission of Greek deputies investigating the massacres. A Greek Bishop and two priests were just being buried. All had had their eyes gouged out and their ears, fingers, or hands cut off. Six notables of Serres, who had been carried off to the mountains by the Bulgarians, were put to death after frightful tortures because a ransom was not forthcoming in time. The fiendish torture to which some of the Greek women were subjected beggars description, says the correspondent.

ITALY'S GOOD OFFICES.

The "Eclair's" Rome correspondent says: "M. Stancioff, Bulgarian Minister in Paris, made representations to Signor Tittoni, the Italian Ambassador in Paris soliciting the intervention of Italy towards bringing about a suspension of hostilities. At the request of Austria the Italian Government is seeking to obtain from Rumania her consent to an arrangement with Bulgaria.

The "Excelsior" says:—"M Lahovary the Rumanian Minister in Paris, told M. Pichon, the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, that Rumanian troops were not entering Bulgaria with the object of conquest. The Rumanian Government intended to intervene simply in order to ensure the balance of power in the Balkans at the moment of the adjustment of accounts."

FRENCH AMBASSADOR ON PEACE

On the occasion of the French National Fete M. Paul Cambon, the French Ambassador, held a reception of the French colony at the Embassy. M. Lebegue, president of the French Benevolent Society, presented an address on behalf of the colony. The Ambassador, in his reply, said:—"The success of the visit to London of M. Poincare has rejoiced all French hearts. It is generally admitted that the crowds and enthusiasm were quite unprecedented. The acclamations with which our President was received were not meant

(*Continued on page* 10.)

BALKAN PEACE TERMS.

DRAWING THE NEW BOUNDARIES.

DEMANDS OF THE ALLIES.

UNSETTLED POINTS TO BE REFERRED TO POWERS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BUKHAREST, August 1.

The Allies have presented their demands to the Bulgarians. They comprise a new frontier, starting at the bi-section of the river Struma by the old Turco-Bulgarian frontier, and reaching the Ægean Sea a few kilometres west of Dedeagatch; the renunciation of Bulgaria's claims regarding the Ægean Islands, and the scholastic and ecclesiastical freedom of the Greeks in Thrace.

BULGARIAN COUNTER-PROPOSALS.

LONDON, August 3.

The Bulgarian counter-proposals to those of the Allies suggest that the boundary shall start near Djumaibala and terminate at the Gulf of Orfano, including within Bulgaria, Egripalanka, Kratovo, Kochana, Ishtib, Doiran, Serres, Drama, Demirhissar and Kavalla. The Bulgarians refuse to pay an indemnity or to enter into any undertaking with regard to the Ægean Islands. Diplomatists regard these terms as a maximum, and believe that they will be modified. They expect that peace will be signed on the basis that points on which no agreement has been reached shall be reserved for the decision of the Powers.

RUMANIA SATISFIED.

AGREEMENT AS TO BULGARIA'S CONCESSIONS.

BUKHAREST, Aug. 2.

The agreement between Bulgaria and Rumania appears to be complete. The new frontier extends practically from Turtukai to Baltchik, but with an extension in favour of Rumania of about ten kilometres in each direction. Bulgaria further undertakes to erect no fortifications within a certain distance of the new frontier.

THE ALBANIAN GENDARMERY.

LONDON, Aug. 2.

The Conference of Ambassadors has decided to apply to Holland for a supply of officers for the Albanian gendarmery, as Sweden is unable to furnish them, the Swedish Government pointing out that many Swedish officers are engaged in Persia.

POWERS AND BULGARIA.

VIENNA, August 3.

No Servian and Greek demands at Bukharest are considered altogether excessive and unacceptable. The majority of the Powers are in favour of Bulgaria obtaining Kavalla with a sufficient hinterland.

GREEK SUCCESSES.

SALONIKA, August 3.

The hostilities between the Greeks and the Bulgarians lasted a month. The Greek army advanced nearly two hundred miles, fighting continually and storming at the point of the bayonet steep hills six thousand feet high which were considered impregnable. The Greeks fought twenty-two successful actions and occupied twenty important towns. They made ten thousand prisoners, captured 120 guns and inflicted 30,000, casualties on the Bulgarians.

HOPE OF DEFINITE PEACE.

SOFIA, August 3.

It is believed here that the Greek and Servian claims will be reasonably modified, and that the five days' armistice will be followed by definite peace.

TURKS AND ADRIANOPLE.

[SEMI-OFFICIAL GERMAN WARNING.

BERLIN, August 3.

The *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* publishes an article which, while appreciating the desire of Ottoman patriots to retain Adrianople, points out that the retention of the town might leave a lasting pretext for a Turco-Bulgarian conflict and might force Turkey to useless military efforts in Thrace, thus consuming resources which could be applied to more useful tasks.

THE SHAH'S BIRTHDAY.

COMING ELECTIONS TO THE MEJLISS.

TEHERAN, Aug. 1.

The Shah, in receiving the Diplomatic Corps on the occasion of his birthday, announced that the elections to the Mejliss would take place immediately. It is understood that the Minister of the Interior is to-day telegraphing to the provinces to make the necessary arrangements.

HOLIDAY EXODUS FROM LONDON.

LONDON, Aug. 1.

The holiday rush from London has started in brilliant sunshine.

THE INCOMING MAIL.

ADEN, August 3

The P. and O. steamer "Caledonia" left here at 4-0 this afternoon for Bombay with the outward mails of July 25.

THE death is reported at Hongkong of Colonel Rowlandson of 126th Baluchis.

INDIAN STUDENTS.

THEIR TREATMENT IN ENGLAND.

MR. GOKHALE ON RACIAL PREJUDICE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY].

LONDON, Aug. 3.

Delivering an inaugural address at the Indian Association in London, Mr. Gokhale said that the position of Indian students here was steadily growing more difficult. He feared that the main cause was an increase in racial and colour prejudice, partly due to the new school of Imperialism and to the greater share which the self-governing Dominions were acquiring in shaping the Imperial policy. The influence of retired officials was another reason.

The number of Indians had enormously increased, leading to an inevitable lowering of the average level. It should be pointed out to the public the enormous mischief resulting from young Indians carrying back any sense of bitterness. The responsibility rested upon the Government of India and upon wealthy citizens to remedy a state of things under which Indians were compelled to come here for even ordinary education. Selected young men should come, not in the present helpless manner because there were no facilities in their own land, but because they wished to advance further. It was a matter of self-respect for India to be provided with its own educational equipment, but this was the work of years, and while England was responsible for governing India, her sons had every possible right to pursue their studies here.

UNIVERSITY CONTROVERSY.

DENIAL OF RUMOUR AS TO A GOVERNMENT DECISION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 2.

There is no truth in the rumour published in Calcutta, that the Registrar of the Calcutta University has received an official intimation that the Government of India are unable to reconsider the decision to veto the appointments of Dr. Suhruwardy, Mr. Rasul and Mr. Jayaswal as University lecturers. The letter of the Registrar reached Simla only the other day, and it is understood that the Government of India has not yet come to any decision on the points raised in that letter. Mr. Sharp has not sent any reply to the Registrar either by post or by telegram.

DARING ROBBERY.

THIEVES' HAUL FROM POLICE OFFICIAL'S BUNGALOW.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 2.

A daring theft has been committed at the bungalow of the Assistant-Superintendent of Police at Naraingani while he was absent from the station attending His Excellency the Governor's Durbar and evening party at Dacca. The stolen property consists of one revolver, about 600 cartridges, and Rs. 423.

THE MAIL SERVICE.

BANGALORE TRADES' REPLY TO GOVERNMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, Aug. 2.

The Bangalore Trades Association have in reply to the Government enquiry, given it as their opinion that the existing weekly mail service with Europe is inadequate. They favour a bi-weekly service to obtain which it is suggested that a connection should be made with the China and Australian mails at Aden, and that a second service of mail boats be run between that port and Bombay.

THE ARAB RISING.

TRADE AT A STANDSTILL AT MUSCAT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, Aug. 2.

Affairs in the Persian Gulf at the present moment are quiet. The B. I steamship "Dwarka" which has returned to Karachi, brought half of the Basra detachment of soldiers down to Muscat, numbering about 250 men. These are watching the principal pass outside the town, while a number of bluejackets patrol the town itself. The soldiers can see the Arab in strong numbers amongst the hills in the background, but the latter are not attempting to do any thing but are waiting to see whether the soldiers will be withdrawn.

Trade is at a standstill. The dates, which arrived in Muscat for packing, are not allowed to be exported and are rotting, and the Arabs outside will not allow merchants to bring down their produce to Muscat.

LAW STUDENTS.

THE YEAR'S RECORD OF MADRAS COLLEGE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Aug. 2.

The working of the Madras Law College last year has yielded a surplus of Rs. 56,169 to the Government and the Principal is of opinion that this will probably remain a record year, both as regards the number of students on the rolls of the colleges, as well as the financial results. The strength during the year was 566, as against 455 in previous year; of the 566,450 belong to the Brahmin community, 84 are non-Brahmin Hindus, 31 Indian Christians, and 1 Eurasian, there being not a single Mahomedan. The students in the Arts colleges were drawn mainly from the middle-classes and more especially from land-holding and official classes. Tanjore district was responsible for as many as 90 students, while Malabar accounted for 42.

PANAMA DISPUTE.

U. S. PRESS ATTACKS ON BRITAIN.

BOARD OF TRADE ATTITUDE TO THE EXHIBITION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY].

LONDON, Aug 2.

The American press is attacking Great Britain on account of the latter's decision not to take part in the San Francisco exhibition, assuming that it is due to the controversy with regard to the Panama Canal tolls.

The *New York Times* says it is a display of childish resentment. The papers controlled by Mr. Hearst denounce the "sordid meanness" of Great Britain.

It is stated by the Board of Trade that Britain's non-participation is entirely due to the impossibility of inducing a sufficient number of manufacturers to incur the expense of preparing exhibits, as British trade is relatively small in San Francisco.

GERMAN ATTITUDE.

BERLIN, Aug. 2.

No definite decision has been reached with regard to Germany's participation in the San Francisco exhibition. It is practically certain that Germany will refuse to take part. German industry is little disposed to encourage any international exhibitions and has from the first been averse to the San Francisco project.

"SLAVE OF HONOUR."

EX-PRESIDENT CASTRO'S STRIKING PROCLAMATION.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.

It is confirmed that ex-President Castro has landed at Coro. The United States cruiser "Des Moines" has been ordered to Venezuela.

NEW YORK, Aug. 3.

A telegram from Caracas states that ex-President Castro, in a proclamation made at Coro, declares war against "the lazy ferocious President Gomez who bears on his forehead the eternal marks of the traitor. Heroic Venezuela calls on me to vindicate her rights. I, the slave of honour and duty, accept."

NICARAGUAN TREATY.

PROBABLE ABANDONMENT OF U. S. A. PROTECTORATE.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.

The proposed United States protectorate over Nicaragua, suggested by Mr. Bryan, will probably be abandoned as a result of the action of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate which has instructed the Chairman to ask Mr. Bryan, to transmit a new Nicaraguan Treaty, limited strictly to the proposed purchase of the canal route, and a naval concession.

DUTCH CABINET CRISIS.

THE HAGUE, Aug. 2.

Dr. Bos has asked to be relieved of the task of forming a new Ministry, owing to the refusal of the Socialists to collaborate with him.

LATER.

The Socialists are reconsidering the question of joining the Liberal Cabinet. Meanwhile, Queen Wilhelmina has entrusted M. Cort van der Linden, Councillor of State, with the formation of an extra-Parliamentary Cabinet. M. Cort van der Linden is considering his decision.

NAVAL MANŒUVRES.

LONDON, Aug. 2.

The naval manœuvres are concluded.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, Aug. 1.

The death has occurred, suddenly, of Mr. Joseph Watson, Reuter's correspondent in Paris, who accompanied King Edward and King George to India when, respectively, Prince of Wales.

LONDON, Aug. 2.

The death is announced of Lady Alicia Blackwood, one of Florence Nightingale's nurses in Crimea.

RAILWAY UNDER WATER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SATPURA, (HOWRAGH), Aug. 3

The District Traffic Superintendent of the Bengal Nagpur Railway at Jubbulpore, telegraphs that owing to heavy rain, the line has been flooded between Samnapur and Balaghat and Keolare and Nainpur stations on the Satpura extension, the water having risen to a height of 6 feet over the rails at a spot between the first two stations. Through communication has, therefore, been interrupted. Normal conditions are expected to be restored within two or three days, and in the meantime passengers are being diverted via Katni and Nagpur, as transhipment is now impossible.

DACOITY THREATS BY LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 2.

Bonomally Chakrabarty, a well-to-do gentleman, residing at Khandarpur in the district of Faridpur, received a letter threatening that a dacoity would be committed in his house and that if he removed his property he would be severely injured. A constable has been deputed to his house.

Similar threatening letters have been received at Patposhar Zemindar's kutchery in Faridpur. The letter addressed to the latter bears the post mark of Dhurrumtolla, Calcutta

THE REVOLT IN CHINA.

MORE REPORT OF JAPAN'S HELP.

INEFFECTUAL BOMBARDMENT OF WOOSUNG FORTS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PEKIN, Aug. 2.

Yuan Shih-kai's position shows no sign of weakening. He has issued a manifesto declaring that most of the supporters of the rebellion belong to the Kuoming-tang party, and demands that they should be struck off the membership list of the party. He also insists on a clear statement from Kuoming-tang with regard to the rebellion. Yuan Shih-kai further threatens a stern application of the law if the reply is unsatisfactory.

Sensational reports are reaching Pekin to the effect that Japanese are assisting the rebels.

LONDON, Aug. 2.

A telegram from Shanghai, of yesterday's date, says that Admiral Tseng has notified the Consuls that four cruisers will bombard the Woosung forts to-night. The British and German Naval Attaches will witness the operations. Two thousand loyalist troops have arrived from Hankow. All the Northern re-inforcements from Chifu have arrived at the arsenal.

A telegram from Pekin says the report that three divisions of Cantonese troops are preparing to march against Yuan Shih-kai is welcomed in Pekin, as the Government will be given the opportunity of inflicting a crushing defeat without risking the sacking of Canton or disorganising the southern trade, especially with Hong-Kong.

Sensational reports are arriving daily regarding the alleged Japanese assistance of the rebels, including a rumour that many Japanese have enlisted in their ranks.

BOMBARDING WOOSUNG FORTS.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 2.

Two cruisers early to-day steamed within five miles of the Woosung forts and opened fire. The forts replied. After a desultory exchange of shots for about an hour, the cruisers retired. No damage was done.

ATTEMPT TO COMMANDEER A BRITISH STEAMER.

CANTON, Aug. 2.

Refugees are fleeing from the city. The Customs authorities have granted facilities for a British company to run a triple daily service to Hong-Kong, so as to facilitate their departure.

The loyalist leader, General Lung, unsuccessfully attempted to commandeer the British steamer "Lin-Tan" for the conveyance of troops.

[Home sporting news and notes and full reports of local matches will be found on page 5.]

MILITARY INTELIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENCE).

SIMLA, August 2.

Lieutenant E. L. Poyser, Norfolk Regiment, is permitted to resign his comission.

Captain Raynsford, Leinster Regiment, has been selected for the Adjutancy of the Naini Tal Volunteer Corps, which falls vacant in January next.

The services of Captain Hunter, R E, have been placed temporarily at the disposal of the Foreign Department for employment in the Kalat State.

Lieutenant-General Sir J. B. Woon, Commanding Secunderabad Division, is granted leave for 8 months from October 15.

The following officers of the Royal Engineers have been selected for a tour of duty in India and embark during the ensuing trooping season:—Major T.D, Broughton, 2nd Lieutenants A. Mason, R. B. Dewing, R. A. Drake Brockman, G. D. Watson and E. F. Johnston.

APPOINTMENTS, POSTINGS, &c.

Major General G. F. Gorringe, C.B., C.M.G, D.S.O., resumed Command of the Bombay Brigade.

Captain H. C. Dibben, Army Veterinary Corps, is transferred from Secunderabad to Kirkee.

Lieut. A. C. Sykes, R. E., is transferred from Secunderabad to Wellington.

Captain D. K. Edgar, R.E., is transferred from Wellington to Secunderabad.

Major H. O. Lathbury, R. E., on return from leave, is posted as Assistant Commanding Royal Engineer, Jubbulpore District.

REGEMENTAL.

90th Punjabis.—Major H. A. Carleton to be officiating 2nd-in-Command.

Lieut. J. C. Brewer to be officiating Adjutant.

East Kent Regiment.—Quarter Master and Honorary Captain W. R. Stainforth has been transferred from the 2nd Battalion to 3rd Reserve Battalion.

East Kent Regiment.—Quarter Master and Honorary Lieut. F. W. Foster has been posted to the 2nd Battalion.

Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.—Major G. W. Kenny has been posted to the 1st Battalion on promotion. Captain W. Pike has been posted to the 1st Battalion on absorption.

44th Infantry.—Captain G. H. I. Graham to be officiating Double Company Commander.

113th Infantry.—Captain F. A. G. Roughton, to be officiating Double Company Commander.

The undermentioned officers have been granted leave:—

Lieut. M. Rawlence, 3rd Sappers and Miners, 60 days, Privilege.

Lieut. W. E. Kidner, 2nd Q. V. O. Sapper and Miners, 1 year, ex India, General.

Major W. F. Smith, supply and transport corps, 1 year, ex India, General.

Major H. R. Baker, 73rd Infantry 8 months, ex India, Combined.

Major H. O. Parr, 7th Rajputs, 62 days in India, Private affairs.

Major G. L. Garter, 106th Pioneers, 73 days, Privilege.

Captain A. T. Sheringham, 121st Pioneers, 60 days, Privilege.

RAND AGITATORS.

HOW THEIR AIMS WERE THWARTED.

PASSING OF THE STRIKE DANGER.

[THECUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

JOHANNESBURG, Aug. 3.

The satisfactory settlement of the strike question appears to be the result of a hard fight between the extremists and the moderates. The latter threw all their weight against a general strike or threats of a general strike, and maintained that the Labour Federation should strengthen the Unions and conduct a vigorous, but constitutional, agitation to force a general election.

There was a danger up to Friday night that the revolutionaries, recognising that they were losing ground, would precipitate a crisis out of sheer desperation. The moderates, however, recognising the hostility of public opinion, and also the steady exodus of the natives, without whom there would be no employment for the Whites, gained the day.

The whole of South Africa is intensely relieved by the favourable issue.

HOWRAH SHOOTING CASE.

CHARGE FRAMED AGAINST A MILL MANAGER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 2.

This morning Mr. Patterson, District Magistrate of Howrah, proceeded with the hearing of the case in which Mr. McGee of the Howrah Flour Mills was charged with doing a rash and negligent act by shooting a coolie, named Bhikari Ram, in a wagon on the Ramkristopore siding of the East Indian Railway.

After the evidence of Colonel Nott, Civil Surgeon of Sow Nab, who said that the bullet extracted from the person of the deceased resembled that used by the accused, a charge against the accused under section 304a was framed and the case was adjourned to Monday for orders.

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION.

MOVEMENT IN THE UNITED PROVINCES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 2.

A public meeting was held here this afternoon to establish an Elementary Education League in the United Provinces, with the object of pressing the question of free and compulsory primary education on the attention of the Government. Pandit Motilal Nehru was elected president and the Raja of Mahmudabad, Pandit M. M. Malavyia and other vice-presidents of the executive committee.

ARMED MAHOMEDAN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 2.

A Chittagong telegram states that the local weekly *Jyoti* reports that a revolver and 100 cartridges were found on a Mahomedan passenger at Sitakunda station on the A. B. Railway last Friday. The man was arrested and the district superintendent of police is enquiring into the matter.

LATER.

The man who was arrested with a revolver and cartridges at Sitakunda station is Ali Ahmed, an inhabitant of the village of Saidpur, near Sitakunda station. According to his statement he is a secunny on a steamer plying between Calcutta and London, and he purchased the revolver and cartridges in England. He was returning home last Friday, when he was suspected of smuggling opium and was searched, with the result that the revolver and cartridges were found. He has since been released on bail.

NAWAB OF DIR'S HIDING PLACE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 2.

The *Pioneer* states that matters remain quiet in Dir. The Nawab, who was ousted by his brother, is said to be at present in Kohistan or in the hill country of Pangkora.

BUCKINGHAM-STEPHENS MURDER CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KOTTAYAM, Aug. 3.

Reports have reached here from Yetamanoor that B. W. Swinny, the first accused in the Buckingham-Stephens murder case, is developing symptoms of insanity. The second accused, Mrs. Stephens, is still in the custody of the police, and her health is stated to be failing.

Swinny, who was kept in the jail at Yetamanoor, escaped from custody on Thursday last but was re arrested. He took possession of two swords from the station armoury and ran out brandishing them. The sentry raised an alarm, and he was eventually caught with the help of other police.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 2.

In the share market to-day a moderate business was passing in both coal and jute. Bansjorahs rose to 11-12; Bsolgoras 22-12; Ghusick 17-12; Huntodih 15-8; Standard 20; Parsees came into the market at Rs. 3.

In jute Aucklands were 102; Belvedere (Ordinary) 109; Belvedere (Preferences) 101; Central (Preferences) 116; Kanknarrah (ordinary) 192.

Gas is now in use in Bombay for gold melting, soap boiling, brazing and every conceivable purpose for which heat and power are required, since it is found the heat can be regulated to a nicety, impossible with solid fuel.

FACTORY FIRE.

NEARLY 5,000 MEN OUT OF WORK.

THE LOSS ESTIMATED AT RS. 20 LAKHS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Aug. 2.

The fire at the Maharajah's silk factory at Srinagar, reported yesterday, now appears to be more serious than at first thought, the whole of six blocks of buildings with most of the year's cocoons being destroyed. Between three and five thousand employees are out of work.

The loss is estimated at twenty lakhs of rupees, of which six lakhs may be recovered from the insurance company.

BOY SCOUT MOVEMENT.

BIG RALLY IN HYDERABAD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, August 2.

To-day will long be remembered by Europeans and Anglo-Indians in the Nizam's Dominions as an inaugural rally of Boy Scouts and the formation of a Hyderabad Boy Scouts Association.

The function was held at the Brigade School at Secunderabad, and 200 Boy Scouts mustered, 100 of whom were sworn in with the regulation ceremony. There was a very large gathering present and the band of the King's Light Infantry assisted in the proceedings.

The Hon. Lt-Colonel A. F. Pinhey, C. I. E., C. S. I., who presided, was escorted to the ground by 20 Boy Scout cyclists and was received by a guard-of-honour. After inspecting the boys, the investiture, conducted by District Scoutmaster Cameron, was impressively carried out and the boys sang a new Boy Scout marching song composed by a local composer.

Captain T. Todd, Commissioner and organizing secretary, Bombay and Hyderabad districts, then made a lengthy speech, in the course of which he stated that the new association had been started on most thorough lines and it was doubtful whether, if anywhere in India, so much had been done and in so complete a manner. From the start Colonel Pinhey had taken a deep interest in the movement and the enthusiasm amongst the boy and parents had reached fever heat. One Boy Scout-troop, though unregistered, had been started by the Rev. Mr. Wilkes, the Wesleyan chaplain. In May, after the appointment of Mr. Rod H. Cameron, a born scout and organizer, as the District Scout-master, the organization had made tremendous strides. They saw the result before them. He thanked the local clergy, Mr. Hosken of the railway, and many others who were assisting the movement, Sir Robert Scallon, Chief Commissioner of India, would be greatly pleased with the report, he would be able to make. H. E. the Viceroy and Sir Robert Scallon were entirely engaged in encouraging the formation of associations and councils in large districts.

COLONEL PINHEY'S ADVICE.

Colonel Pinhey rose amid cheers and read a congratulatory telegram received from Sir Robert Scallon, and said that it was a real pleasure to him to have been asked by Sir Robert Scallon to be the patron of the movement. It was most satisfactory to hear how successfully the movement had been started in Hyderabad and how quickly it had taken root. The whole credit for the starting of the association and for its successful issue was due to Captain Todd and his able assistants. He said: I need, I think, say very little about the objects and aims of the movement itself. It has become so widespread in the British Empire and is so much talked of and written about that I feel sure you know a good deal about it already, and for details I would refer you to the regulations and pamphlets issued from headquarters, which are easily available, as had been stated by Captain Todd in his speech on his first arrival at Hyderabad, in May last. The whole aim is to put character into the boys and to shape them into good citizens. However important this may be, amongst an energetic population in a European climate, it is far more necessary, at any rate, in the interests of the boys themselves, in a country like India, and it was very truly said by Mr. Cameron, in his speech on the same occasion that, had there been a Boy Scout movement in India 20 years ago, there would be no Anglo-Indian problem to day. If every boy we can get hold of can be trained to be God-fearing, loyal to his Sovereign, self-reliant and helpful to others, a new and vastly improved generation of Anglo-Indians will grow up, ready to take its proper place in the community and to compete, at least on equal terms, with the rest of the population, and this is what I should like you boys to take specially to heart. We have only to look at you and to hear of your conduct and general bearing, during the few short weeks since you were enlisted, to see the enormous difference. All I can say to you is stick to it, do not be contented with what you have already achieved, but go on improving yourselves every day and every hour and you will grow into healthy, self-reliant and useful members of society, ready to carve out your own destiny and to take your independent course as none of your fathers have been able to do before you.

Colonel Pinhey then decorated Captain Todd with the Silver Wolf, the highest honour attainable in the Boy Scouts movement, for which he was recommended by Sir Robert Scallon. The Resident also was glad to notice the presence that evening of a newly formed troop of girl guides. The Council, comprising the Resident as patron, General Rodwell, as president, General Wodeson, as vice-president and as members Colonels Adams, E. F. Smith, R. A. Smith, Hancocks, Lempriere, Elsmie Swan, Major Carew, Smyth, Major Lawrence, Messrs. Dwane, Hosken, Wakefield, Kenny, Macpherson, the Rev. Mr. Civati, Messrs. Heycock Piers, Wilkes Mitchell, Lang, Percy Lockfort and T. E. Lee (Honorary Secretary.) The Commissioner and the District Scoutmaster next proceeded in procession to the Council Chamber and passed formal resolutions congratulating the association, and the Resident shortly afterwards left amidst resounding cheers.

CAWNPORE RIOT.

POLICE FIRE ON THE MOB.

LARGE NUMBER KILLED AND WOUNDED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CAWNPORE, August. 3.

A very serious riot in connection with the Machli Bazar mosque took place to-day at 10-30 a.m. A mass meeting of Mahomedans was held in the morning at Idgah on account of which the Mahomedans had closed all their places of business including the meat, vegetable and fruit markets. The meeting was attended by a large number of Mahomedans who went to Idgah bareheaded as a sign of mourning. What transpired is not known, but it is understood that the meeting was held in connection with the recapture of Adrianople and the demolition of the Machli Bazar mosque. After the meeting, a crowd of some four or five hundred Mahomedans, following a black flag, marched up to the Machli Bazar mosque and, after a few minutes' stay, began to pile loose bricks of the demolished portion of the mosque which were lying there. They were placing them one upon another with a view to rebuild a portion of the wall.

ASSAULT ON POLICE.

The City Inspector of Police and the Sub-Inspector of Colonelganj thana were present at Gille's Bazar Chowki and the sub-inspector at first attempted to ride up to the crowd, but was greeted with stones and brickbats. He was joined by the City Inspector, and later on by a number of police constables belonging to the Chowki, but as the crowd kept pelting stones and assumed a threatening attitude, the City Inspector and his men retired and were followed by some of the crowd, including a large number of boys who pursued them up to the Chowki, the policemen taking shelter behind the Chowki. The crowd that followed the policemen did some injury to property in the Chowki, and then went back to the mosque. The number of those who were now gathered near the mosque was considerable and was more than a thousand, including a large number of spectators. The authorities had, in the meanwhile, been apprised of what was taking place, and soon after Mr. Tyler, District Magistrate, with a force of armed police, both foot and mounted, arrived on the spot. Keeping his force a little distance behind, Mr. Tyler rode alone towards the crowd which was near the mosque.

MOB FIRED ON.

After he had gone a short distance brickbats and stones were thrown at him, while he halted and waited for a time for the crowd to disperse. But as the crowd did not move and stones and brickbats were continued to be thrown at him, he called for the assistance of the armed police who fired a few rounds of blank cartridges. This, however, did not produce any effect; and, therefore, the order to fire had to be given. As a result of the firing, which is reported to have been kept up for more than ten minutes, the crowd eventually dispersed. Several persons were killed and a large number injured in the melee, including several policemen, some of the latter receiving shots fired by the police. One policeman was killed. So far as is known, twelve dead and thirty-three injured persons have been brought to the hospital. Several spectators, including Hindus, are said to have received injuries. The Superintendent of Police has also been injured. Numerous arrests have been made.

CALCUTTA PROTEST.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 2.

Calcutta Mahomedans will hold a public meeting at the Town Hall to protest against the action of the United Provinces Government in demolishing part of the Cawnpore mosque.

THE NEW DELHI.

RAILWAY ARRANGEMENTS UNDER CONSIDERATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Aug. 3.

A communique states: Publicity has been given to an unauthorised statement that the expenditure on railway facilities in connection with the new Delhi will be a sum exceeding a crore of rupees. As a matter of fact, the question as to what railway arrangements will be necessary is at present under the consideration of Government, and no decision has yet been arrived at as to the scheme to be adopted and its probable cost.

A FRUITFUL CELEBRATION.

ORCHARDS NAMED AFTER LADY HARDINGE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, August 2.

Zardai, a Malik of Wana in the Frontier Province, has named his extensive fruit orchards in Wana after Her Excellency Lady Hardinge and has announced his intention of feeding all the local children on the fruit of the orchards on June 20 each year in commemoration of the Viceroy's birthday.

FLOODS AT CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 3.

During the recent cyclone the river Hooghly at Diamond Harbour again rose to the top of the Custom House bund, which is four feet lower than the remainder. The landing stage is washed away and the path to the station is under water.

A preliminary enquiry in connection with the assault case by a Sardpur railway clerk against Mr. B. G Smith, the Assistant Travelling Superintendent of the Eastern Bengal State Railway, has been concluded before Mr. S Ahmed, Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Nilphamari. A summons has been issued against Mr. Smith on a charge of assault, and August 9 has been fixed for the hearing of the case at Rangpur.

MOSLEM REJOICINGS.

PRAYERS FOR THE SUCCESS OF ISLAM.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

MADRAS, August 2.

As arranged by the Madras Red Crescent Society, a large number of Mahomedans assembled at the big Wallajah mosque, yesterday, to offer thanksgiving prayers to the Almighty for the re-occupation of Adrianople by the Turks. The High Priest of the mosque offered special prayers, and prayers were also offered at all the mosques in Madras for the success of Islam.

MASS MEETING AT RANGOON.

RANGOON, August 2.

At a mass meeting of Mahomedans, presided over by Mr. A. K. A. S. Jamal, to express their satisfaction and rejoicing over the reoccupation of Adrianople and other territories by the Turks, the following resolutions were unanimously passed :—(1) "That the Mahomedans of Burma in celebration of the marvellous feat of the gallant Ottoman army, in the glorious recovery of Adrianople and other territories, offer profound gratitude and thanks to the Almighty, and sincerly congratulate Ameer ul Momineem and the whole nation for the accomplished feats of the unblemished and wonderful valour of the Ottoman officers and soldiers." (2) "That the Mahomedans of Burma resent the perfidicus actions of the European Powers and most respectfully but strongly urge the British Government to abstain from coercing Turkey to evacuate Adrianople and pray that the British Government will be pleased to use their good offices to influence the Powers not to urge Turkey to withdraw within the Enos-Media line by raising the question of the London Treaty already discarded by the Balkan Allies, that this meeting notes with regret and disapproval the recent utterances of Mr. Asquith at Birmingham over the Turkish triumphs which has aggravated the soreness of injured feelings created by his previous speech at Guildhall among His Majesty's subjects." (3) "That the Mahomedans of Burma emphatically protest against the action of the U. P. local Government in demolishing a portion of the Machli Bazar mosque at Cawapore, which is a deliberate interference in the religious rights and liberties of His Majesty's loyal Mahomedan subjects, and that such short-sighted actions of the authorities are most likely to create general discontent, and loss of confidence in the solemn promise of religious tolerance which is the fundamental policy of the British Government, and that, therefore, this meeting respectfully urges His Excellency the Viceroy to disapprove the step taken by the U. P. authorities and have the demolished portion of the said Masjid restored to its original state."

SHOLAPUR SENTIMENT.

(FROM A CORRSPONDENT).

SHOLAPUR, August 2.

A large meeting of the Mahomedans of Sholapur was held last night in the open space opposite the Mangalpeth Masjid, Mr. Shaikh Fakharuddin Mowlasaheb presiding. A resolution was unanimously passed expressing joy at the Turkish capture of Adrianople and requesting the British Government not to share in the views of Turkey's enemies in not allowing the Turks to retain possession of the city and the lately captured territory; instead, to side Turkey and earn the blessings of seven crore of Indian Mahomedans, the ever loyal subjects of His Majesty.

THE ATTACK ON MR. SMART.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 2.

The following telegraphic message has been received by the Persian Consul-General at Calcutta from the Persian Government :—One of the culprits, named Farideen, who made an attack on Mr. Smart having been arrested by the provincial authorities of Fars, has been imprisoned.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, August 1.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Captains T. G. F. Paterson and W. H Boalth, I. M. S., go to Bombay for civil employment.

The services of Mr. F. C. T. Halliday, Superintendent of Police, Behar and Orissa, are placed under the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. P. N. Mukerjee has been posted as Assistant Audit Officer, Delhi Province.

Mr. C. D. Crofton, C. S., officiates in class 3 of the Accountant-General.

MILITARY FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Tyndalf, Military Accountant, is granted three months and fifteen days' leave.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr. Richards, Executive Engineer, are placed under the Chief Commissioner, Delhi.

Mr. B. P. Varma, Executive Engineer, goes to the Punjab for employment in the irrigation Department.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

Lieut-Col. Sir David Semple, Director of the Research Institute, Kasauli, retires from service, and Major W. F. Harvey, I. M. S., is confirmed as his successor.

Capt F. P. Mackie, I. M. S., is appointed in the Bacteriological Department.

A telegram has been sent to H E. the Viceroy by a number of Hindu residents at Porbandar stating that they are "shocked at the unfounded reports in the leading newspapers about the demolition of mosques by Hindu Khatwas. It is the meanest trick played by irresponsible persons upon Musalmans with a view to producing racial animosity, to depreciate Hindus in the Government's eye."

The Punjab Government having sanctioned the allotment of Rs. 7,000 annually for prizes for country-bred horses and ponies at Lahore, Rawalpindi and Multan race meetings, the conditions, regulating the arrangements are now under consideration. It is understood that these conditions must include provision for ten per cent. of the prizes reaching the breeders.

MORAL EDUCATION.

MR. GOULD'S REPORT.

A Press Note, issued on Saturday says :—

In continuation of Press Note dated the 3rd July the accompanying report (with enclosures) submitted by Mr. F. J. Gould of the Moral Education League, London, on the tour undertaken by him in the Bombay Presidency with the object of giving practical demonstrations in the method of imparting moral instruction is published for general information :—

I have the honour to report to you on my work undertaken at the invitation of the Bombay Government during six weeks, January 11th to 21st February 1913 :—

I. The Government had intimated to me that it was intended to introduce moral and civic instruction into the schools under Government control, and I was requested to visit a number of cities, and to give before teachers and others such demonstrations and lectures as would illustrate practical methods. I chiefly kept in mind the needs of primary schools. Owing to the language difficulty, however, the classes supplied for demonstration purposes were drawn from high schools. This circumstance naturally brought me into contact with high-school teachers, and gave rise to occasional discussions on methods appropriate to the adolescent period.

II. I have held 22 public meetings, visited many primary and secondary schools and interviewed many teachers and educationists; and a list of these is given in Appendix A.

I also, at the invitation of His Highness the Gaekwar, and by an alteration of my original plan which you kindly made, visited Baroda, where I had the privilege of teaching before a large audience.

III. I am prepared to state, by way of general conclusions, that a considerable amount of interest in the subject exists, both on the part of teachers and of certain sections of the public; that this interest has been shown by the good attendances at my meetings (sometimes over 300 persons), and by the animated and intelligent discussions; that, judging from cases which I have personally witnessed in primary schools, there is even now a proportion of teachers with capacity for giving moral instruction in a sufficiently competent manner; and that, in the vernacular reading-books (as I have ascertained by examining an English synopsis of their contents), there is an ample provision of moral stories, though restricted in range and wanting in connection.

IV. I venture to recommend.

SOME SUGGESTIONS.

(1) The general adoption of a periodical lesson, 10 to 30 minutes in length, once a week, as a minimum, for each class or group of classes.

(2) Teachers should be assisted by approved books (in addition to the moral Extracts already published by the Bombay Government) as the basis of lessons, and they should be encouraged to add illustrations of their own.

(3) Teachers should be reminded that effective moral instruction constitutes one of the besttests of teaching capacity.

(4) Occasional inspection of teachers' methods should be regarded as preferable to formal examination, either oral or written.

(5) The supervision and development of Moral Instruction might be effected in the following manner.

(a) A consultative committee, acting with the Director of public Instruction and not confined to professional teachers, might from time to time consider the subject in relation to the public needs.

(b) While the Majority of teachers may reasonably be required to devote the minimum time to moral Instruction, those who display any marked interest in the subject might be encouraged to develop their teaching gifts along this line; and as a result, selected teachers might act as occasional demonstrators at Training Colleges and elsewhere.

(c) Efforts should be made to bring the humane and social elements of geography, history and literature into stronger relief, and even elementary lessons in nature study might be illustrated by the lives and struggles of scientists.

(d) Training Colleges should train students in methods of moral instruction, and impart the outlines of psychology and ethics.

(6) Three stages of instruction should be recognized, namely, the Kindergarten, for ages up to 7; and Primary, for ages up to 14; and the Adolescent, for ages over 14.

ALCOHOLIC TEMPERANCE.

(7) Though the subject of temperance in relation to alcohol need not be allotted a place apart from the general instruction, and is properly dealt with under the moral topic of self-control, yet it is entitled to regular consideration in the schemes drawn up for succeeding years, beginning with the child's 10th year. It should be treated on the positive rather than on the negative side; that is to say, the children should be led to appreciate the nobility and civic value of temperance, and only incidentally should the anti-social results of vice be depicted.

(8) Teachers should be impressed with the importance of systematic construction of moral ideas by methodical lessons delivered in an orderly series, as against mere scattered story-telling.

(9) It is of the highest consequence to urge upon all concerned in the education of the young, that moral instruction is a vital necessity to the modern state in order to secure the intelligent and hearty service of all its members. The highly complex character of the relations between the State and the individual call for such service and co-operation, both in the interests of the public administration and of the individual citizen himself. And the instruction must be given on a basis acceptable to all citizens of every section of thought and faith.

The adolescent stage, about which many inquiries were addressed to me by high-school teachers, is beset with many difficulties which do not attach to the previous stages. The Committee of the Moral Education League are actively engaged in preparing a syllabus of instruction for this stage, and copies will, I hope, be forwarded to you in the course of the present year.

In order to exhibit my views and recommendations concisely, I venture to present them in a supposed circular to teachers (Appendix B). I trust you will accept this device, not as if I suggested that only in such terms could the claims of moral instruction be stated, but as expressing my ideas in the clearest and most direct form.

V. In conclusion, I desire most cordially to thank Professor J. N. Fraser, Mr. and Mrs. M. Hesketh, Principal and Mrs. Robertson, and Mrs. A. L. Covernton as well as teachers, College authorities and others, for assistance in innumerable ways, and you will permit me to record my gratitude to yourself for rendering my tour so free from difficulties by your kind and effective help all through.

LIST OF MEETINGS.

The list of meetings held, and school, etc, visited—

Bombay—Three public Meetings at the Elphinstone High School. Visits to the Chanda Ramji Girls' High School, Gokuldas Tejpal School, Parsi Benevolent Institution, Alexandra High School Israelite School. Amroli Mission School, Kandewadi Municipal Marathi School at Girgaum, Gujarati School at Girgaum, Kamattipura NirashritaSchool (for untouchables).

Belgaum.—Two public meetings. Visits to Kanarese School, the Marathi Girls' School, and Marathi Boys' School.

Dharwar.—Three public meetings. Visits to the Kanarese College Primary Teachers (men); Model School, Kanarese Female Training College (Primary).

Poona.—Three public meetings. Visits to the Wagholi Village School, Fergusson College, Deccan College, Boys' Reformatory.

Karachi.—Three public meetings. Visit to the Madresseh (Mahomedan) College.

Hyderabad.—Three public meetings. Visits to the Vernacular Training College for Primary Teachers (men), the Walimahomed School for Backward Classes, the Nava Vidyalaya High School.

Ahmedabad.—Three public meetings, Visit to the School for Deaf-mutes.

Baroda.—One public meeting. Visit to the Antyaj Boarding School.

Surat.—Two public meetings Visit to the Mahajan Orphanage, and the Parsi Orphanage School.

The Chairman who presided at public meetings were—Hon'ble Mr. Claude Hill, Hon'ble Mr. W. H. Sharp, Hon'ble Mr. Belvi, Mr. Karandikar, Dr. H.H. Mann, Mr. M. Hesketh, Mr. H. N. Crouch, Mr. M. H. W. Hayward, Rev. Mr. Abigail, Mr. H. L. Painter, and A. M Masani.

Among the many persons interviewed may be named Sir Narayan Chandavarkar, Dr. J. J. Modi, the Council of the Anglo-Indian Temperance Association, Shri Mahabhagwat, the Chairman of the Dharwar School Board, the President of the Hyderabad Municipality, and Rao Bahadur Tarachand S. Advani (former Principal of Hyderabad Training College).

INSTRUCTIONS TO TEACHERS.

Memorandum of suggestions to teachers on Moral and Civic Instruction, more particularly designed for Primary school teachers, but containing some notes applicable to High Schools.

The subjects of Moral Instruction may be grouped as follows, but it should be understood that other good arrangements are possible.

Stage I.—Ages 5 to 7. Simple stories illustrating a child's duties of cleanliness and order; obedience; duties in home, school and social circle; companionship; love of nature and kindness to animals. Add suitable songs, dialogues, kindergarten exercises, picture-lessons, poems.

Stage II.—Ages 8 to 14—

(1) Each year the following topics may be treated, with illustrations that imply an increasing intelligence and sympathy as the children's age advances :—

Duties and responsibilities connected with personal hygiene; temperance in diet, drink, etc.; general self-control, self-reliance; courage, cheerfulness, prudence, perseverance, modesty; orderliness.

Duties and responsibilities connected with kindness,—in family; manners; kindness to companions, the weak and unfortunate, the aged, and animals; generosity; gratitude.

Duties and responsibilities connected with sincerity,—in manner, actions, speech, promises, work; conscientiousness; careful observation and statement; love of knowledge used for service.

Justice and fairness,—in play; to companions' servants; honesty in dealings, and in regard to property; giving and sharing; honesty of service; the honourable spirit which despises bribes and gambling.

Social duties,—works of mercy (hospitals, care of orphans, aged animals, etc.); co-operation in play, in work, in credit-banks, clubs, gilds, societies. The biographies of good citizens, benefactors, and reformers will now prepare the way for lessons in Civics.

(2) In the 14th year (and to the close of school attendance at varying ages), besides occasional lessons on the preceding topics, lessons may be given on :—

Government in village, taluka, district, municipality, country, and empire.

What the State does for the citizen, education, defence, law and justice; services connected with sanitation; care of natural resources; postal and travelling facilities; control of industrial conditions.

What the citizen should do for the State. Respect for order, customs, law, respect for public monuments and property and historic sports; right behaviour in public places (rule of the road, etc.), co-operation with the Government's effort and with public services; honourable daily work and a temperate life, reflecting credit upon family and country, interest in public affairs, sorrow for public troubles; rejoicing in public prosperity; respect for the convictions of fellow citizens; desire to improve the village, city and country.

NATURE AND ART.

Love of the beautiful in nature and art. Sense of duty towards humanity at large. Add suitable songs, dialogues, plays, poems, picture-lessons, lantern slide exhibitions, with visits where possible, to public institutions and places of educational and historic interest.

Where public libraries exist, with books suitable for young readers, teachers should co-operate with the librarians in attracting the children to the best kinds of literature.

Stage III.—Adolescent years (14 and upwards), Frank discussion, under the teacher's guidance, and with the aid of illustrations supplied by pupils and teacher, of the following topics, treated systematically year by year.

Home and family duties meaning and responsibilities of education, companionship and friendship social relationships, such as courtesy, co-operation in clubs, gilds, societies, and works of mercy and justice in such relationship animal life and its connection with human life and labour self-respect, self-reliance, and the self generally as expressed in moral character and energy, work, employment, livelihood, wealth and thrift, leisure and recreations, art and beauty, the civic life as illustrated in local and imperial Government, in law and taxation, in co-operation between Government and citizens for the general order and progress and finally, reverence for all that is noble in history and inspiring in nature, combined with a cheerful outlook and ideal for the future.

Stress may be profitably laid upon temperance in the use of alcohol and other stimulants. But since, happily, excess in drinking is rare among Indian students, the instruction may often take the form of suggesting how they may use their influence for good with weaker and more ignorant persons. Temperence in the sex-life is a subject now engaging the attention of educationists in all parts of the world, and the tone of reverence for the personality may be fostered with a special application to this sphere.

The aids already referred to in previous stages will be adapted to the widened intelligence, sympathy, and power of self-expression, characteristic of the years approaching manhood and womanhood.

Methods and sources. The vernacular reading books contain many excellent chapters treating the subjects of personal and social duty, and they may provide the texts upon which the teacher may base simple talks in the course of which he and the children may offer additional examples.

Material may be found in the following sources:—

(1) Indian poetry, tradition and history The "Mahabharata," the "Ramayana, etc."—The stories should be narrated concisely, with a definite end in view, and avoiding unnecessary details. Such collections as the Hitopadesa, Panchatantra, etc., should occasionally be used, but care should be taken not to put too much emphasis on the side of mere shrewdness and self-regarding calculation.

(2) General Indian biography, illustrating noble and usefull careers in all stations of life.

(3) Simple accounts of the work of social reformers who have sought to improve manners and customs, to elevate the status of Hindu widows, to uplift the depressed classes, etc.

(4) The teacher's own experience and observation of town or village life, including examples of honourable daily duty, honest workmanship in arts and crafts, etc. Rural life, for instance, will suggest the figure of the postman running on lonely and sometimes dangerous roads.

(5) European biography, especiallyBritish; also American (for instance, Franklin. Lincoln, Harriet Beecher Stowe). In short, so far as the teacher's reading allows, he should look for his conduct stories in all countries and all ages. European poetry often contains beautiful and instructive stories and legends

(6) Songs and dramas, suitable to young people, and illustrative of family love, loyal friendship, industry, duty, co-operation, and love of nature.

It is important to observe that while, in the case of younger children, the instruction may take the form of a simple story which carries its own lesson, the elder children should receive methodical lessons which join story to story, and idea to idea in a constructive manner, so as to build up clear and definite conceptions of right motive and right action. If this is done with skill and earnestness, the teacher will be able to rely on the message conveyed by his selected examples, and will not add any laboured "moral." He may, of course, close a lesson with some short verse or maxim such as occur abundantly in Indian, Persian, and Arabic literature. But he should refrain from prescribing to younger children moral objects for essays, as this practice may associate task-work with a study that ought to be cheerful and stimulating.

CIVICS FOR CHILDREN.

The elder children should be interested in the public aspects of well-doing :—for instance, civic forethought and energy in the care of forests in tree-planting, in the reclamation of waste lands, in sanitary precautions illustrated by the Vaccine Station at Belgaum, or the organized efforts to stamp out plague, malaria, and rinderpest; in the improvement of village or municipal water-supply, etc. Teachers may draw examples from their personal observation; and they may also find helpful suggestions in such official or other works on social progress in India as are provided in the school-teachers' libraries. These subjects should be presented, not in the shape of extracts from books, but in lively narrative or pictorial forms, aided by references to the biographies of public-spirited workers.

The social outlook thus afforded to the children should suggest that they in turn will be called upon according to their powers and opportunites, to do their share in the general civic service. Even though they may not be able to bestow notable benefits upon their village or town; it is their duty as citizens to give hearty support to those who are able to contribute in larger measure to the public welfare.

It is an essential part of education and of patriotism to encourage admiration for work well done. The children should be taught to admire the well-ordered cottage, the well-tilled field, the well-kept garden, the well-built house, the well-constructed tank or canal, the well laid railway, the well-shapen article of clay, wood, metal etc. They are thus taught the beauty of social service, not only in good words, thoughts and relations, but in good craftsmanship, and, in the honesty of wares which will reflect credit upon their profession and upon India.

Care should be taken, throughout the whole course of moral and civic instruction, to introduce frequent examples of the service rendered to the community by women and girls, in order to foster respect, on the part of both sexes, for the influence of womanhood in the domestic and social life.

No teacher can be expected to realize the whole programme here outlined. The hints provided are meant as a general guide to the sources of material, and the kinds of experience and observation to be utilized.

The following list of books is furnished in order to assist teachers in studying methods and in selecting illustrations, but not to suggest that lessons contained in them must be repeated in the precise manner therein given:—

VALUE OF THE PRESS.

Both for moral instruction generally and for civic instruction in the stricter sense the teacher should not only use books as sources of illustration, but should look for materials in the current newspapers and magazines which often publish interesting reports of deeds well and nobly done. Every effort should be made to make the instruction fresh and modern, while preserving the old traditional stories of Indian poetry and history.

On no account should the teacher request the children to commit stories to memory and he should himself tell the stories and not read them.

The question has been raised as to how far a teacher is at liberty to refer to religious sanctions, while loyally observing the Government's principle of neutrality to denominational doctrines. Practical educationists find much less difficulty in this problem than persons who only know school-life from the outside. The teacher, if he wishes, may always respectfully signify to the children the religious sanctions which he personally regards as essential to the good life, individual and social, so long as he makes no attempt to dwell upon the doctrines of his own denomination. In like manner, he should courteously recognize any expression of religious faith on the part of a pupil. But in all cases, the main end must be kept in view, namely, the encouragement of unselfish motives and the upbuilding of character and efficiency for service in the household, industry and citizenship.

Teachers are reminded that moral and civic instruction is a vital necessity to the modern state. The citizen is now in closer relation to the public administration than in any previous stage of human history. At innumerable points, the State touches the individual, his family, his education, his industry, his varying fortunes in health, sickness, old age, adversity, finance, and so forth. This new and complex condition of society demands the thoughtful and cheerful co-operation of all members of the community; and this co-operation can only be secured by definite and systematic education directed to the aim of good citizenship.

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O HELP INDIAN WOMEN.

HE POONA NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

y the kind invitation of Mrs. Rieu, the aging Committee of the National an Association were able to meet on rsday, July 31, 1913, at 20 Queen's Gar-. Amongst those present were :—Lady ett, Mrs. Gamble, Sir R. G. Bhandar-Mrs. Ramabai Ranade (President of the Sadan), Hon. Mr. H. Khandalawalla, L. J. Mountford, I. C. S., the Hon. Mr. p, Mr. and Mrs. Brayne, Mrs. Sheppard, Mr. and Mrs. Paranjpye, Mr. S. R hurkar, Mr. A. A. Wahed, Mrs. Turnbull Secy., Mrs. Kanitkar and two ladies the Seva Sadan.

he speakers of the afternoon were Mr. ntford, Mrs. Ramabai Ranade, Mrs. bull, Sir R. G. Bhandarkar, and Mr. ndalawalla.

r, Mountford spoke of the keen need ained female teachers urging the fact until Indian women had the advantage ucation under trained female teachers, would find it ever nigh impossible to into other careers as general education d be necessary before any special course d be taken, and that the number of ed Indian female teachers was small.

rs. Turnbull read an extract from a r received from the mother superior of Panch Howds Mission, setting forth the ulties of obtaining Indian girls to train rses although the need for them was , but emphasising the fact that a ng training fitted a woman so admir-for wifehood and motherhood.

s. Ramabai Ranade then spoke of the s of the Seva Sadan of which she is the ident, and for which she and a body of an ladies are doing so much and to h the National Indian Association na branch) gives a scholarship. Mrs. de said that the Seva Sadan which was ed in 1909 had in the beginning about ty-five lady pupils in three classes, for entary literary instruction, and about n ladies who attended a sewing class; he Seva Sadan had no arrangements her forms of work and no Boarding-se for those who wished to train as s and teachers.

day the Seva Sadan has 318 pupils, and literary classes attended by forty-seven n ladies; English, Marathi and other ects being taught for three hours daily. e are seven industrial classes attended enty-five ladies, sewing, knitting and ed subjects being taught in these. Ranade said that the Seva Sadan in tion is training six young widows or s at the Sassoon Hospital and two ws as teachers at the Female Training ge and also has sisters who visit the and poor in Poona City. The monthly nses of the Society come up to Rs. 500. criptions from members amount to 00 or over. There is a council of ladies gentlemen, the former numbering ty-one and the latter eight.

rs. Ranade mentioned that the Seva n works for all, irrespective of caste on the conclusion of her speech she much applauded.

r R. G. Bhandarkar made a most esting speech on the origin of the A. Poona Branch and pointed out he considered the advantages and dvantages of the present regime pared with that of the past. He rmed those present that in former years association was smaller and more nate. It had, he considered, grown r scattered and the members did not quite so often or know each other so as formerly, but this arose probably the fact that there was more wide-d entertaining on a large scale than used to be and members had less time. He remarked on the pleasure meeting such as the present one, and d that the Managing Committee would rage similar ones.

. Khandalawalla then spoke urging eration amongst Europeans and ans in the work of bringing all races ommunities together and spoke of his rience with another branch of the A. where smaller parties were given to members who were interested in movement in which the East West worked side by side. said that he could wish to see gatherings held in Poona not too large ake conversation impossible or too small suggest undue exclusiveness. Mr. ndalawalla concluded a most interesting h by thanking Mrs. Rieu for the tunity she had given to those present rning something about the N.I.A. and ed movements that they had hitherto unware of.

he meeting concluded after a few sugges-had been made by Lady Barrett, who kindly offered to hold a similar meeting r house in September.

nother member of the Committee offered 'at Home' to the Managing Committee a few directly interested in the works e N. I. A. in August. It is hoped monthly meetings will now be estab-d, the first annual gathering of the . A. Poona Branch to meet His Excel-y the Governor and Lady Willingdon be held on August 21st at 5 p. m.

ORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

turns of cases of plague in Bombay City tted from 6 a.m. on the 1st Aug. to 6 on the 2nd August:—

	Attacks.	Deaths.
.....	3	4
l mortality from all causes	92	

A communique states that the Government of India have awarded the State Scholarships available in 13 for the scientific study of Sanskrit Europe to Maulvi Shahidullah ngal) and Pandit Hari Chand njab.)

A PRESS communique states that miatures of the badges of the Indian les are now being struck at his Majes-s mint at Calcutta and will shortly obtainable from approved firms of tfiters to whom they will be supplied thout ribbons at the following rates, luding case but not postage arges :—Diwan and Sardar Bahadur, ld enamelled miniatures Rs. 27-8 ; ver gilt enamelled miniature 8-8 each. Khan, Rai and Rao hadur, gold miniature, Rs. 25 each ; ver gilt miniature, Rs. 7 each. Khan, ai, Rao and Sardar Sahib, silver amelled miniature, Rs. 7-8 each.

THE FACE IS AN INDEX TO THE HEART but with a woman it is ewise an index to her internal orga-m, the healthy or diseased condi-n of which is at once betrayed in her cial expression. While the freshness complexion, sparkle of the eye and ght and lively movement go to denote healthy condition, the sallow face, e dragging step and the look of pain d misery are evident signs of a dis-dered state. Any functional disorder ill promptly yield to UTRODINE e most harmless vegetable tonic and dative for the organic diseases of omen. Of all Chemists in India. Literature free on application to ARTIN and HARRIS, Bombay or alcutta.

THE WEATHER.

DECREASE IN THE ACTIVITY OF THE MONSOON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, August 2.

The storm has continued to move slowly westwards and has given a few very heavy falls of rain in the neighbourhood of Seoni. Its centre this morning is near Jubbulpore.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Chota Nagpur, the Central Provinces, the west coast, the Bombay-Deccan and north Hyderabad; fairly general in Assam, Bengal and Central India; and local in Upper Burma, west of the United Provinces and Mysore. A few falls have also occurred in east and north Punjab, east Rajputana and Madras.

The principal amounts are:—Tavoy, four inches; Moulmein and Kyaukpyu, two; Myitkyina, three; Cherrapunji, five; Dibrugarh, six; Sibsagar and Cox's Bazar, one; Mainpuri, one and a half; Dehra Dun, one; Ambala, three; Indore and Akola, one and a half; Amraoti, Khandwa, Saugor and Raipur, two; Hoshangabad, five; Seoni, eleven; Pachmarhi, eighteen; Nagpur, three; Belgaum, one and Mercara three.

An earthquake shock of moderate intensity at its origin about 3,500 miles away was recorded by the Simla Seismograph at 10-51 p m. last night.

SIMLA, August 3.

The storm which was crossing the central parts of the country has undergone a remarkable change, as the barometric deficiency has almost disappeared and heavy rainfall has ceased. There has also been a general decrease in the activity of the monsoon over India proper, but the rainfall in the interior of Burma has been unusually heavy.

The chief rainfall amounts reported to-day are Tavoy, four inches; Moulmein, Mandalay and Maymyo, three; Mergui, Toungoo, Kyaukpyu, Akyab and Monywa, two; Chakrata, one; Simla and Mount Abu, three-quarters; Indore, three; Hoshangabad, Pachmarhi and Khandwa, two; Jubbulpore, one and a half; Belgaum, three-quarters.

Forecast :—Decrease of rainfall in Central Provinces with an increase in north east India.

RAINFALL STATISTICS IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.	Esplanade.	St G' Hos.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts
Previously registered	71·37	68·76	69·41
Sunday, 3rd August	0·30	0·20	0·19
Total.....	71·67	68·96	69·60
Rainfall up to 8 a. m.			

CASTLE-ROCK.

Castle-Rock between Ratnagiri and Mormugoa of the Meteorological Report for Western India.

Temperature.		Rainfall.	
Max.	Min.	Past 24 hours.	From 1st June to date.
		In. Ct.	In. Ct.
71	70	2 76	147 63

KEMP & CO., LD., CUMBALLA HILL.

Rainfall up to 8 a. m August 2.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total Corrdg. to date.	Corrdg Total. 1911	Corrdg Total. 1912.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. c
Cumballa Hill.	0·25	56·4	24·69	36·96

BOOT FACTORY, SION.

Registered Rainfall.

24 hours ending 8 a.m.	Total up-to-date of the 3rd August
In. cts.	In. c s.
0 63	67 67

Appended is Saturday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India, based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the last 24 hours	Minimum temperature during the last 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Rashire ...	90·3	81·5	...	...
Jask ...	97·3	87·8	...	...
Muskat (3 st)...	102·-	89·1	...	...
Multan ...	1·3 8	87 0	...	5·70
Rawalpindi ...	100·4	83·6	...	?
Lahore ...	102·4	86·7	...	9·12
Sirsa ...	98 8	84 5	...	13·61
Ambala ...	93 5	73·9	3 00	22·20
Delhi ...	95 5	3·3	...	10·02
Agra ...	96 0	81 0	...	5· 4
Mainpuri ...	91·	76 1	1·30	7·67
Jhansi ...	86·1	78·5	0·07	5·42
Cawnpore ...	95·6	81·0	...	8·56
Allahabad ...	91·1	9·0	...	1··50
Jacobabad ...	1 8·1	80·8	...	1·8
Karachi ...	88·0	79 5	0·01	10·62
Ajmer ...	92·6	7 2	...	7 37
Jaipur ...	94·7	78·6	...	11·3
Kotah ...	92·6	8·6	...	5 17
Bhuj ...	86·	77 0	...	23 41
Dwarka ...	85 3	78 7	...	13·73
Verawal ...	82·1	7·3	...	23· 4
Rajkot ...	85 1	72 3	...	12 05
Bhavnagar Para.	87·0	76·3	0 6	28·5
Surat ...	85 9	7 6	0 11	23 29
Ahmedabad ...	86 6	7·2	0·03	24·51
Deesa ...	85 4	4 9	0·3	21 94
Neemuch ...	83 4	2·5	...	14·47
Indore ...	80 6	7 1	1·42	26 50
Jubbulpora ...	80·3	73 8	0 50	22·6
Saugor ...	79 8	1 6	3·00	17·21
Hoshangabad ...	77·1	7 9	4·96	27·69
Khandwa ...	78·2	2·1	22·0	26·9
Akola ...	77 2	7 0	1·48	17·98
Amraoti ...	75 8	0 4	2 08	25 79
Nagpur ...	77 6	0·8	3 03	28·25
Chanda ...	78·0	72 5	0·24	29 65
Raipur ...	75 7	7··	1 75	2 ·56
BOMBAY ...	84·9	79 4	0·11	59 51
Ratnagiri ...	83 3	78·9	0 15	57 0
Mormugao ...	84 0	7·7	0·30	49 4
Karwar ...	82 7	6·5	0 81	71 07
Malegaon ...	85 4	7·6	0 2	10 17
Ahmednagar ...	82 6	69·5	0·11	16 40
Poona ...	79 0	0 8	0·87	19·75
Sholapur ...	87·3	3·1	...	9·69
Bijapur ...	84 7	1·3	...	8 4
Belgaum ...	74·3	67·5	0 90	22 72
Aurangabad ...	81·9	69 2	0··8	14·76
Nizamabad (Indur) ...	77 9	73·2	0·11	26·88
Hyderabad ...	85·3	7·2	...	1 ·09
Mangalore ...	84·3	74·3	0·35	64·72
Calicut ...	83 3	74·6	0·43	59·57
Cochin ...	85·7	74 2	...	59·33
Colombo ...	84 5	77 0	...	12·01
Masulipatam ...	90·3	74·2	0·11	5·70
Bellary ...	93·5	75·3	...	3·07
Cuddapah ...	94·0	71 5	0·13	4·13
Madras ...	98 9	78·0	0·15	3·33
Bangalore ...	80 3	66 3	...	8 13
Coimbatore ...	87·4	71·3	...	2 79
Trichinopoly ...	96·6	79·3	...	1·28
Negapatam ...	97·7	76·7	...	1·15

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 2nd August, 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Ambala records 3·00" of rain. Skies are clear in the extreme north and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is nearly normal. Minimum temperature is in defect at Ambala and in excess at other stations; maximum temperature is also above normal at Rawalpindi and Delhi.

The United Provinces.—Mainpuri records 1·30" of rain. Skies are in moderately to heavily clouded in the extreme western and Southern districts and lightly clouded elsewhere. The air contains the average amount of moisture. Day temperature is in excess at Agra and Cawnpore.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is nearly normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Surat records 0·11" of rain and Indore 1·42". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The moisture in the air and temperature are equal to the average.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been widespread; Jubbulpore has had 0·70" Saugor 2·00" Hoshangabad 4·96", Khandwa 2·20", Akola 1·38", Amraoti 2·08", Nagpur 3·03", Raipur 1·75" and Chanda 0·24". Skies are heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Maximum temperature has again fallen and is in defect except in the north-eastern districts.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Bombay has had 0·11", Ratnagiri 0·15", Mormugao 0·30" and Karwar 0·51." Skies are heavily clouded. The moisture in the air and temperature are equal to the average.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Nearly general rain has fallen in the north Bombay Deccan and north Hyderabad and local rain in the south Bombay Deccan; Malegaon has had 0·20". Ahmednagar 0·11". Poona 0·37", Belgaum 0·90" Aurangabad 0·26" and Nizamabad 0·11" Skies are moderately to heavily clouded.

Humidity is normal or in excess Maximum temperature is in defect in north Hyderabad.

General remarks.—The storm from the Bay of Bengal has moved in a nearly westerly direction and its centre lies today over Jubbulpore. It has determined widespread and generally heavy rain in the Central Provinces and the adjacent parts of west Central India. In the United Provinces, however, rainfall has decreased, Mainpuri being the only station reporting precipitation of importance. Rainfall has been nearly general also on the west Coast of the Peninsula and the north Madras Coast, and in the north Bombay Deccan and north Hyderabad, and local in the Madras and the south Bombay Deccan, and south Gujarat. The falls on the west Coast of the Peninsula, however, are generally light. The storm may move in a west-north-westerly direction.

Nearly general rain is likely in the Central Provinces, west Central India and on the coast of the Peninsula; fairly general rain in the south United Provinces; local rain in the Bombay Deccan and north Hyderabad; some showers in east Rajputana, the east Punjab and Gujarat.

LADIES' CORNER.

NEEDLECRAFT.

Of all tedious tasks, the preparation of a piece of embroidery is one of the worst. Drawing the design to scale, tracing it on the stuff, lining and tacking, or stretching in a frame—it is weary work, but it must be done, and done well. Never be beguiled into thinking, when you find errors in your pattern, that you can straighten lines or improve the shape of a leaf in working it. It is no truer than when an amateur actor says his imperfect part "will be all right on the night." It will not be, nor will your work. You will land yourself in worse troubles, and the effect at last will be bungled. Be accurate and be thorough and you will save labour in the end. There are workers who say that small mistakes and inaccuracies need trouble no one, that they serve to differentiate hand and machine work. But even the best hand-work betrays its origin, and every worker should at least aim at perfection. Crooked lines, imperfect circles, malformed petals, must always offend the eye.

CHOICE OF MATERIALS.

Designs may be traced into the material in several ways, but all try the patience. White or blue transfer cloth can be used for thick stuffs like cloth; carbon paper for smooth surfaces, using care lest it smudge; and for large and bold patterns the design traced on very stout tracing paper, may be cut out with a sharp knife, and, the solid part having been removed, drawn with a pencil round the edge of the skeleton pattern on to the stuff. Each plan has its difficulties, to which the worker must rise superior. As to silks, floss silk is now relegated almost entirely to church embroidery, and for ordinary work mallard floss is the usual choice. For fine work filo-floss is excellent; filoselle seems to have fallen out of favour, but a combination of its duller surface with the shining floss gives very pretty effects. A very bright and glistening vegetable silk is now sold, made from wood fibre, which looks most attractive. One sees, too, very good embroideries worked in flax thread.

STITCHES.

Now having chosen colours and materials and prepared the work, we come to the question of stitches—and they will certainly depend, in part, on the nature of the design and the purpose of the work. Satin-stitch first suggests itself, and is very generally used, and useful. It is simple to learn, but needs practice, that the stitches may lie evenly and smoothly, side by side, with a perfectly regular edge, slightly sloping in direction, and neither tightly drawn nor loose. The edge may sometimes be broken of distinct purpose, as, for example, when a worker desires to indicate the serrated edge of a leaf, when alternate stitches are advanced 1-16 of an inch beyond the others. It is difficult to describe stitches without diagrams but let the needle and thread be brought out on the surface on the lower edge of the leaf, we will say, and put in again a little to the right on the upper edge, and again drawn through on the lower line slightly in advance of the first stitch, and so on. There is a school of modern workers who pay little attention to variety of stitches or the rules for forming them, and prefer to work this stitch roughly at right angles to the lines of the pattern, upright instead of sloped. Their aim being broad and quickly reached effects, they seem to care little how they produce them, and employ often applique, couched with fine cords along the edge, for broad surfaces instead of stitching. As a reaction against too great minuteness of details and finicking regularity, this is good but there is a loss of delicacy and variety of surface.

MR. J. CHERAR, I.C.S., has been appointed a representative of the Corporation on the Board of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute.

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 4.

Before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor.

Appeals for Hearing and Final Disposal.

59-12, 134-12—Mulla, Bawa Mirza Pir Baxannja vs Pir Abdul Kadar Pir Dada Miya Payne.
56-12—Payne R D Morarji vs The Hon'ble Sir N G Chandavarkar Craigie.
53-12, 936-11—Shroff Bai Poorbai vs Bai Moorbai Madhowji.
5812, 231-08—Edgelow Sobhagchand Vasanji vs Dawood Aboo Rustomji and Co.
4712, 86-05—Dastur and Co Rupram Madan Gopal vs Y R Jankiram Dikshit.
64-12, 991-11—Little Bai Rehmatbai vs Idala alias Haji Abdul Satar Sobe-Subnis.
75-12, 673-11—Bhaishanker The Baroda Spr Mg Co Ltd vs The Satya Narayan Marine and Fire Ins. Co Ld Hiralal.
63-12, 3-12—Bicknell Ahmedbhoy Habibhoy vs The Government of Bombay E F Nicholson.
1-13, 603-12—Bicknell B N Lang vs Heptulabhoy Ismailji Surajmal.
313, 319-12—In Person R A Joshi vs Pooma Dollo Matubhoy.
5-13, 458-05—Hiralal Meghbin vs Moorbai Madhowji.
7-13, 902-12—Captain and Rao Bah Dr B B N Dandekar vs Indoomal Nemchand Surajmal.
8-13, 204-12—Jehangir Mahomed Hoosein Jan Mahomed vs Sulleman Jusab Smetham.
9-13, 929-11—Payne M F Shroff vs The B'Bay Co Ld Crawford.
10-13, 10 5-11—Payne F D Shroff vs The B'Bay Co Ltd Crawford.
78-12, 271-12, Payne Bhojabhai Allarakhia vs R D Sethna Madhowji.
6-13, 684-11—Payne S H Batlivala vs J M Wadia Captain.
11-13, 485-12—Mulji N R Shroff vs The Advocate General of B'Bay Ardeshir.
15-13, 835-12—Dubash, J I Sayani vs. Abdul Latiff Haji Sumar Tyabji
16-13, 383-99—Payne Noor Mahomed Haji Ismail Crawford.
17-13, 693-12—Little The G I P Ry Co vs The Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay Crawford.

Before the Hon. Sir Dinshaw D. Davar.

After the Chamber work is over.

For hearing to exceptions to Commissioner's Report.

223-06—Payne, the Advocate General of Bombay vs Moosa Haji Hassan and others, Bhaishanker.

Long Causes.

897-12—Maneklal and Tyabji, Ladoba B. B Amrey vs Sadanand Jagannath and others Shamrao M and H.
1245-12—Mulji K and T Nana Yessoo Padval vs Sitabai widow and another Dastur and Co.
1308-12—Mulla and M Piran Hassan vs Gulam Mahomed Shah Mahomed Patell and others, Ardeshir H D and Co
1319-12—Edglow G W and Co Jeewabai Vadilal and others vs the New Piece Goods Bazar Co., Ltd; Payne and Co.
43-13—Edgelow G W and Co Jeewabai Vadilal and others vs The New Piece Goods Bazar Co, Ltd. Payne and Co.
309-03—Malvi H M and R Jitmal Karayal vs Ebji Umerrey Ardeshir H D and Co.
310-02—Malvi H M and R Jitmal Kanayal vs Shamji Ludha and Co, Ardeshir H D and Co.
311-03—Malvi H M and R Mamraj Rambhagat vs Ebji Umersey, Ardeshir H D and Co.
1276-12—Chitnis M and K Manaji Cooverji Shirki vs Merwanji Jehangir Vakil Subnis and G
1201-12—Subnis and G Merwanji Jehangir Vakil vs Manaji Cooverji Shirki, Chitnis M and K.
666-11—Jamshedji R and D, Sada Pang and Co, vs Shivnarayen Parbulal, Edgelow G W and Co.
301-13—Patell and Eze. Roque Eetevao Pereira alias Bock Estevao Pereira vs. Rozario Mathias do Silva alias Rodgers Mathias de Silva and others Patell and Eze. Bhimjee and Co.
303-13—Patell and Eze. Roque Estevao Pereira alias Roque Eetevao Pereira vs Roger Mathias de Silva and another, Patell and Eze. Bhmji and Co.
312-13—Motichand and D. Nemchand Nathabai vs Dayabhai Mancharam and another. Ardashir H D and Co.
262-13—Pestonji R K and Co. Bai Jiwanbai, widow vs Amboobai widow and others. Madhavji K C Edg. G W and Do.
441-09—Little and Co. Mathurdas Goculdas vs Tehelram Girdharidas and another. Jam. setji R and D.
891-12—Mulla and M. Abdul Aziz Valli Mahomed vs Khatvzabai. Tyabji D and C.
939-12—Sm. B and Co. Parvatibai widow vs Gopal Sudkoji Boh and others. vacha and Co. Payne and Co.
486-13—Wadia G Co. Purka Dolla and Co. a firm vs Goolam Hossein Abdoolalli and others. Patell and Ez. Mans J H and Co.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod.

For Reargument.

572-12—Mulla, D R Sethna vs K C Doctor Craigie.
1260-12—Bhaishanker Keshavlal Lalubhoy vs Shaikh Oosman Abdul Karim Mulji.

For further directions and costs on Acting Commissioner's Report.

774-08—Mirza, Jasim bin Shaikh Mahomed vs Wadha widow Tyabji.

Long Causes.

1012-12-Bhimji and Co. Purshotam Bhaishankar and Co. vs The Indian Cotton Oil Co. Ltd. G H Dalal.
880-12—Motichand and D. Shaik A hmad Shaik Mahomed vs Damodar Bhasker Mantri and another. N M Cama.
663-12—Bhaishanker and K and G Messrs Vasanji Sons and Co. a firm vs R D Lethna and another. Captain and V.
526-12—Matu J and M. Bai Shameore widow vs Thakoredas Pranjiwandas and another. Hiralal and Co.
370-12—Motichand and D. Jasodabai widow vs Vir'i Bhagwan. Mul.i Kh and Th.
540-11—Payne and Co. Thakersey Dakmidas vs Khimji Gokuldas and others. Dapthary F and D; Bh C and G.
658-11—Daphtary R D Sethna vs Hemraj Malsey Ardeshir.
956-12—Daphtary, Haji Ajam Goolam Hoosein vs Ibrahim Mahomed Bhane Payne.
911-12—Tyabji B K Mantri vs K J Mantri Mansukhlal.
1327-12-Dubash Hoseinally Dossabhoy vs Kambibai.
791-12—Crawford C Boggiano and Co vs Azra Abdulla and others.
1069-12—Dikshit Kuberdas Narsingdas vs Desibhai Manorbhai Amin.
975-11—Dhewjishaw Fatmabai vs Tyaballi Mahomedalli Payne.
32-13—Jamsetji Amichand Hakmaji and Co vs Mistry Manilal Nanji Little
1331-12—Mehta Ratilal Magmolal vs Chotalal Tribhowandas Bicknell
24-13—Mirza Mahomed Hoosein bin Mahomed Amir vs Abdul Kadir bin Gulam Mohidin Shaikh Bhican Captain.
39-13—Edgelow Jamnabai vs Mohanji Jatha Balkrishna.
768-12—Bicknell P C Sawyer vs The Commercial Agency Ardeshir.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman.

Long Causes.

895-12—Bhaishanker The Laxmidas Khimji Spg and Wg Co Ltd vs Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal. Bicknell.
355-11—Payne The Advocate General of B'Bay vs Mirza Mahomed Shiraji Shroff.
1269-12—Khunderao Choonilal Talchand vs Bankatlal Kisenlal Sarajmal
929-12—Subnis M J Vakil vs S H Soudagur Duphtary.
455-10—Malvi Messrs Pokarmal Mutsaddilal vs Ketmal Pitamberdas Raghvaya.
258-11—In Person Keshowlal Chotalal vs Dosabhai Abhichand Surajmul.
767-12—Motichand Kikabhoy Rajabali vs Amnabai Payne.
1073-12—Mulla Sunda Deva vs Kankubai Ardeshir
1185-12—Smetham Girdhardas Kalidas vs Karsandas Durgabhoy Mulji.
1347-12—Subnis H K Bhabha vs Duda Muja Huji Ahmed Khandwani Little.
905-12—Shamrao Hajibhai Laduck vs Alibhoy Mahomed Mulji.
979-12—Forbes and Co Bai Paubai vs G G Kene Mantri.
716 12—Mantri Shamsherkhan Inooskhan vs Sulleman Jusub Smecham.
1230 12—Hiralal Rajabali Kanji vs Sonabai widow Jamsetji.
696-12—Little and M R Dubash vs Sonabai widow Ardeshir.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY THE HON. COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, C.I.E., V.D., COMMANDING.

Bombay, 4th August, 1913.

620. Signalling Class.—The Signalling Class will parade every Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 7 a.m. on the Maidan in front of Head-Quarters.

Dress.—Mufti.

621. Miniature Range.—The Miniature Range at Old Head-Quarters, Carnac Road, will be open for practice every Tuesdays and Fridays at 7 a.m.

622. Machine Gun.—The 2nd Machine Gun Section of "J" Company will parade under Sergt. A. R. S. Hayne at Head-Quarters on Tuesday the 5th instant, at 6-45 p.m.

II. The Machine Gun Section of "G" Company will parade every Wednesdays at 7 a.m. at Head-Quarters.

623. "G" Company will parade to-day Monday, the 4th instant, and "G" Coy. Recruits on Wednesdays the 6th instant, at 7-30 a.m. at the Bombay Gymkhana.

Dress.—Mufti.

Arms and Accoutrements will be issued on the parade ground.

624. Recruits Parade.—All Recruits of the current season will parade at the Old Head-Quarters, Carnac Road, every Friday at 6-30 p.m.

625. Musketry.—The Range is reserved for Spoon Shooting on the following dates. Distances will be notified from time to time in orders. August 5th Tuesday, Distances 500 and 700 yards.

August 10th Sunday, August 16th Saturday (holiday), August 24th Sunday, August 31st Sunday, September 3rd Wednesday, (holiday).

626. Lecture—In accordance with Brigade Order No 194 dated 2nd July 1913 Major H J P Browne G S O Bombay Brigade will give a lecture on the 5th August 1913 at the R V A Lecture Room at 7-15 p.m.

Subject.—The Strategy of Campaign 1805.

All Officers and members of Volunteer Units are invited to be present.

Dress.—Plain Clothes.

627. Lecture.—The Adjutant will give a lecture on Wednesday the 13th Inst. at 7 p. m. at Head Quarters and not Wednesday 6th as previously ordered.

628. Musketry.—There will be a practice shoot at Colaba for "G" Company on Saturday the 9th Instant commencing at 4 p. m.

629. Enrolments. The undernamed having been re enrolled is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "J" Company:—

No. 6452 Col. F. C. M. St. Paul.

The undernamed having been enrolled is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "G" Company:—

No. 750. Vol. F. H. Perrin.

(Sd.) K. M. KEMP, Lieut.
Actg. Adjutant, B. V. R.

NOTICE.

Garrison Inter-Company Cricket competition, 1913.

The following is the draw for the 1st Round :—

"K" Company, Bombay Vol Rifles A bye.
"G" Company R G A v "G" Company Bombay V I Rifles.
"E" Company Bombay Vol Rifles v "D" Company, Bombay Vol Rifles.

First Round to be completed by the 11th August, 1913.

Winners are responsible for notifying result to Captain Hayes, Adjutant, Bombay V I Rifles, to whom applications for the use of the Machine Lines Maidan should be made as early as possible.

Second Round to be played off by the 25th August 1913.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON A. HILL TREVOR, COM ANDING.

Bombay, 2nd August, 1913

176. Resignation. Major Noel Robertson Glasgow (R. G. A.) having resigned his Commission is struck off the strength of the Corps from 4th June 1913.

173 Educational Lectures.—The following is published for information:—

Lieut. H Stranger, 1st Bn. The Sherwood resters will deliver a lecture on 4th August 1913 at the R G A Lecture Room, at 7 15 p m.

Subject: Elementary Training.

(2) Major H J P Browne, G S O, Bombay Brigade, will deliver a lecture on 5th August 1913, at R V A Lecture Room, at 7 15 p m.

Subject: The Strategy of Campaign 1805.

Officers and Members of Volunteer Units are invited to attend.

Dress.—Both lecture plain clothes.

The first Lecture in first Aid will be delivered at Head-Quarters on Thursday 7th August 1913, commencing at 9-0 p. m. Sharp.

Reference the above the complete course consists of about 5 lectures, candidates must attend such lectures or they will not be allowed to sit for Examination for Certificates.

The lectures will be delivered weekly on Thursdays.

17. Signalling Class. The Semaphore Signalling Class will parade at Head Quarters at 7-0 p. m. on Tuesday next

(Sd). A. D CURTIS Lieut. R.G.A.
Offg. Adjt. B. V. A.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS BY CAPTAIN H. STANLEY REID, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 4th August 1913.

There will be the usual Town Hall Drill to-morrow, Tuesday evening the 5th instant from 6 p. m. All Recruits are requested to attend.

(Sd). D. W. WILSON, Lieut.
Actg Adjutant, Bombay L. Horse.

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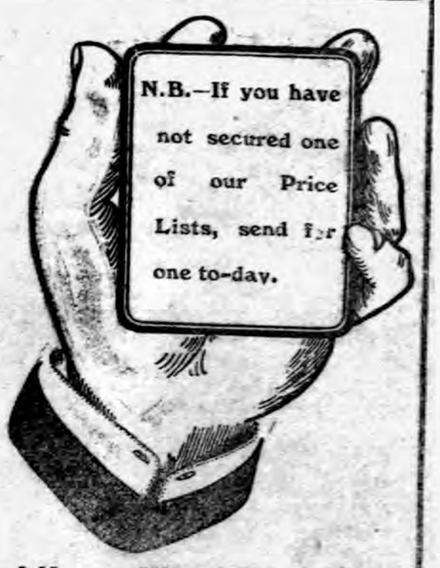

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18" Medium Size.

IN OPEN FACE CASE.

NICKEL SILVER Case ..... Rs. 14
FINE SILVER Case, with metal inner dome ..... „ 20

16" Small Size.

	Open face.	Hunting	Half hunting.
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FINE SILVER Case.....	„ 20	„ 24	„ 27

16" Small size

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DESCRIPTION :—The Secular has a well finished gilt movement with patent lever escapement, balance wheel and hair spring of nickel steel alloy, which is unaffected by changes of temperature; 7 jewels; strong keyless action with pin setting mechanism for adjusting the hands; enamelled dial with bold figures and seconds hand. Strong nickel or fine (900-1000) silver case, with metal inner dome.

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This remarkable compound, the latest discovery of modern times for all phases of brain and nerve wreckage and exhaustion, sleeplessness, trembling, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, &c., whether induced by worry, overwork, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excesses, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to those who had so recently seemed played out, "used up," and valueless.

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Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, blood poison, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground. Registered Trade Mark, "VETARZO."

Sole Proprietors: THE VETARZO REMEDIES

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

(*Continued from page 6.*)

alone for the eminent man who by his talents, his character, the ardour of his patriotism, and the dignity of his life has earned well-deserved popularity, but also testified to the deep sympathy which France inspires to-day in the British nation. "It is a great thought which animates the rapprochement between the two great liberal Powers of Europe—it is the idea of peace. In the times through which we are passing who would have the temerity to dispute the utility of an entente which without pretending to prevent conflicts, at least permits of their being localised and facilities their settlement? France and Great Britain have not ceased during the past eight months to work for the restoration of peace. In their disinterested efforts they were inspired solely by feelings of humanity and a desire to preserve general peace. They are not discouraged, and they hold to the fixed conviction that reason and justice will triumph."

GERMAN ARMY SCANDAL.

A very great sensation has been provoked in Berlin on Wednesday evening by the announcement that six ordnance officers and one military clerk employed in the Prussian War Office have been officially charged with accepting bribes in return for handing over documents concerning the armaments—to Krupps, it is alleged. The charge preferred states that the surrender of information has involved danger to the defence of the country.

The case will come before a court-martial under conditions of the strictest secrecy. The case arises from the allegations made by the Socialist leader, Herr Liebknecht, in the Reichstag on April 18, for it was plainly stated then that the source of the accepted bribes was one of Krupps' agents. It may be remembered that a member of the Catholic Centre stated during the debate following the revelations that Krupps' Berlin representative had an expensive allowance amounting to hundreds of thousands of marks yearly. General von Heeringen, the then Minister for War, belittled the affair, saying that those involved were only some non-commissioned officers and one clerk. Nevertheless, a further special departmental inquiry was ordered, whilst the Chancellor acceded to the almost unanimous demand for the appointment of a semi-parliamentary committee of inquiry, which should investigate the whole system of contracting for the army and the navy. The committee has not hitherto been convoked; thus the news has caused all the greater sensation. Critics of the Government point out that three months ago the admission of General von Heeringen that only subordinates were implicated was considered so weak a reply to Herr Liebknecht's allegations that the bitterest attacks made on the Minister were in a newspaper notoriously connected with the General Staff. The official "Norddeutsche" was compelled to reply to the demand that General von Heeringen should resign.

SYNDICALISM IN DECLINE.

All the Paris revolutionary and Syndicalist newspapers, together with showers of placards and handbills, invited the working classes to a great meeting on Friday night in the courtyard of the Confederation General du Travail to protest against "the Three Years Service Law the retention of contingents, military and reactionary madness the scandalous perquisitions and the arbitrary arrests of militant working men." Nine orators were announced and it was intended to have an imposing demonstration. The affair turned out worse than a failure, resulting in an actual confession of the complete defeat of the whole anti-militarist campaign. The meeting was advertised for 8.30 p.m., but at nine o'clock only 150 men, women, and children were scattered about a square capable of holding 2,000. The organisers waited in vain for more support, and at half past nine M. Legrand, speaking in the name of the Anarchist group indulged in a glowing picture of the revolution which would bestow universal happiness on the masses. The next orator, however, was more practical and declared that it was no use blinding themselves to the fact that the Three Years Bill was as good as passed "For us revolutionaries the situation is desperate. The workmen who still attempt to protest are lost and are only a few for most remain deaf to our propaganda and have had enough of the Confederation." M. Dumoulin, who represented the Confederation Generalle was even more explicit. "No more illusions!" he said. "We are in a powerless minority and in spite of our efforts the task will be finished and the law voted. Let us confess that in this movement the Confederation has not been victorious. We have done all that is possible but are beaten. In 1906 we were at the apogee of our power but since then the working classes have continued to weaken. Reaction is increasing daily amongst the working classes and the peasantry and only the militants are left to fight. In the syndicates the workmen decline to pay their subscriptions, and the populace are again beginning to admire the soldiers, applaud the tattoos, and exult in the deeds of our officers and men in Morocco. If we wish to regain the lost ground we must begin the education of the working classes over again.

This public admission of defeat was, perhaps, partly owing to the momentary disappointment at the ridiculous failure of the meeting, and there are no signs of the Confederation relaxing its efforts. Nevertheless, there is a good deal of truth in what M. Dumoulin remarks, and it is "certain that since 1906 an entirely new spirit reigns in France." Revolutionary Socialists call it a reactionary spirit, but as M. Barthou, the Premier, said last week, if to resolve to defend France and to uphold her prestige was reactionary, then he and the great mass of Frenchmen would merit the title.

ARMS FOR PORTUGAL.

A telegram from Munich quotes a statement published by the "Munchener Post"—a Social Democrat newspaper—giving details of an unsuccessful attempt alleged to have been made against the Portuguese Republic. According to the "Munchener Post," a ship, whose port of departure is said to have been London, and which was laden with arms and ammunition, and had on board £25,000, ran ashore off the Belgian coast. The arms and ammunition, destined for Portugal, had been collected for the Duchess Karl Theodore of Bavaria who is the mother of the Queen of the Belgians, and the Duchess demanded the surrender of the arms and money. The King of the Belgians under international maritime law refused to give up the ship's contents, and the "Munchener Post" declares that tension exists in the relations between the King of the Belgians and the Duchess in consequence.

The statement made in the "Munchener Post," of Munich, that a ship which was laden with arms and ammunition, and which ran ashore off the Belgian coast, had sailed directly from London, is received with utter disbelief alike by the officials of the port and the agents of the Portuguese secret service. It is a fact that recent outbreaks in Portugal, which had as their object the overthrow of the Portuguese Republic, were engineered from London and that even within recent months arms have been smuggled into Portugal alike from England and from Brazil. "But," said one of the heads of the movement, "it is almost, if not quiet, impossible now to take arms out of England without the gravest risk of discovery. A strange ship would always be watched with the utmost vigilance, and the cargo when carried on board would be carefully examined. But, though arms are not now smuggled out of London, this city is none the less the centre of active propaganda work. Many sturdy Monarchists who are determined to secure the restoration of King Manuel to his throne are in London, and are in constant communication with men of great wealth in Brazil who are prepared to make great sacrifices for the Monarchist cause."

LOST PEARLS MYSTERY.

SUGAR SUBSTITUTED FOR GEMS.

The loss of a pearl necklace of fabulous price—the insurance value alone is said to be £135,000—was reported to Scotland Yard during mail week, and later to the Paris police. In spite of its enormous value, the ordinary registered post had been used for dispatching the necklace from the Paris house to the London house of Max Mayer, a well-known Hatton Garden diamond merchant. With the exception of registration in the ordinary way no precautions were taken. The two facts definitely known are: That on Tuesday, a box containing the pearls of great price was posted in Paris; that when the box was opened in London, it contained nothing but lumps of sugar!

Wrapped in blue paper, stamped with French stamps, sealed in numerous places with red wax impressed with the initials "M. M.," the package was opened by M. Mayer himself. There was nothing about the wrapper or the seals to arouse suspicion. The London postman—ignorant of course, of untold wealth which the little registered parcel was supposed to contain—delivered it at Hatton-garden while on his usual round at 8-30 a.m. It was signed for by the housekeeper and placed in a safe, where it remained for two hours awaiting Mr. Mayer's arrival at the office.

SUGAR INSTEAD OF PEARLS.

He opened the package in his own room and it contained sugar. He reported his discovery of sugar to Scotland Yard, and Chief Inspector Ward at once communicated with Paris. A representative of M. Mayer's Paris firm was on the way to London. The sugar in the box was French sugar, and weighed almost exactly the weight of the pearl necklace.

It is regarded as a clever case of the substitution of a carefully prepared packet for the original.

Recently, it will be recalled, boxes containing lead were substituted for boxes of gold in transit between the Bank of England and Alexandria. The gold boxes were, however, under special guard throughout the journey.

No special precautions were taken with M. Mayer's pearl necklace. Jewels of great value are occasionally sent through the registered post, a form of transit favoured, because it rouses no suspicion. It is but rarely that a necklace valued at £135,000 is dispatched from one country to another.

M. Henri Salamon, who posted the box in Paris, told Chief Inspector Ward, of Scotland Yard, he wrapped up the necklace in its case, sealed it with seven red seals, and stamped them with M. Mayer's initials "M. M." He then conveyed it to the post office in the Rue de Provence, and without saying a word as to the value of the little package handed it over the counter.

THE EXTRA SEALS.

When delivered in London, the package bore sixteen seals, nine more than M. Salamon had placed upon it in Paris. All, however, bore the initials "M.M." Some of the original seals had been tampered with, but the whole treatment of the outside of the box suggested to the detectives that wherever the thieves did their work they were not pressed for time.

Mr. Mayer describes the necklace as "A fine Oriental pearl necklace of 61 graduated pearls, weighing 1,259 grains." The centre pearl, according to the police statement, weighs 47 1-16 grains, and the two terminal pearls 11 1-16 and 10 7-8 grains with diamond snap clasp. In the same box there were also two drop pearls weighing 94 1-2 grains, and one round pearl weighing 27 grains.

PACKAGE RETURNED TO PARIS.

Mr. Mayer states that he purchased the necklace last year from a firm in Paris and brought it to London. He returned it to Paris, because there was an inquiry for it, and jewellers in London and Paris knew that he possessed it. Its selling price was placed at £150,000.

The French postal authorities have made a request for the return of the package in which the necklace was posted and the covering with the seals as a preliminary to making inquiries in Paris. Neither the French nor British authorities approve of jewellers sending boxes of gems through the post in the ordinary way, but they cannot prevent it.

Gem merchants argue that parcels so sent do not attract exceptional notice. Hundreds of thousands of pounds' worth of jewellery are sent all over the world in the same way, and the transactions are covered by a floating policy of block insurance, covering any amount, according to the premium paid.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentry and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

SCIENCE NOTES.

PLAN FOR GIGANTIC SUN DIAL.

The Old Paris Committee, a municipal body charged with the preservation of the ancient landmarks of the city, is now considering the remarkable proposal of a member that the Place Vendome be made a gigantic sundial, with Napoleon's column as the pointer. All that is required, says M. Jules Vacquier, the promoter of the idea, is to mark the roadway surrounding the column with a circle of large figures inlaid in the wood pavement, which will thus give Paris an immense natural clock of absolute accuracy. This curious suggestion is much commented upon, and it is thought probable that the Paris Municipal Council will soon carry it out. It is recalled, however, that the idea is not entirely original, as the same use was proposed for the Place Vendome and its bronze column in the early part of the last century.

FULFILMENT OF THE ALCHEMISTS' DREAMS.

At the recent meeting of the Chemical Society, an interesting communication was made on the subject of the presence of helium and neon in tubes containing hydrogen, through which an electric discharge had been passed. Some months ago Prof. J. Norman Collie and H. S. Patterson enumerated experiments which tended to show the apparent creation of elements. At that time they described how both helium and neon could be produced in hydrogen gas by passing a powerful electrical discharge through hydrogen. Since then they have repeated the experiment many times. Moreover, it has received confirmation from other experimenters. Evidence was also presented to show that a peculiar gas appeared in the tubes that gave the spectrum of carbon. Hitherto, carbon had been known to exist only in solid shape, either as a black solid or as a diamond. This curious carbon gas, when subjected to an electrical discharge in contact with mercury, entirely disappears. In many ways it resembles the substance first discovered by Sir Joseph J. Thompson and called by him "X3." Up to the present four so-called elementary substances, helium, neon, carbon, and sulphur, have appeared in these electrified tubes, and hydrogen disappeared at the same time. As the greatest care is taken to start the experiments with none of these four elements present in the tubes, their appearance is regarded as most remarkable.

A TON OF CANNON BALLS TO KILL A MAN.

Marshal de Saxe used to say that it took a man's weight in lead to kill a soldier. This was in the days of the flint-locks and muzzle-loaders. Now that firearms have been perfected, the observation is more than true. This is proved by a careful study of the battle of Kin Chu, which preceded the siege of Port Arthur. Gen. Rohne, of the German army, obtained all the necessary statistics and has just published his analysis of them. In this battle the Russian army was 17,500 men, of whom only 4,400 were actually engaged. The Japanese engaged were 35,600 men. The Russians lost 100 officers and 1,375 men; the Japanese 133 officers and 4,071 men. The Russians fired 7,780 cannon shots and 736,000 rifle catridges. The Japanese fired 40,150 cannon shots and 4,000,000 cartridges. Eighteen per cent. of the losses were caused by artillery and 82 per cent. by small arm fire. Thus is took 151 cannon shot or 3,300 rifle catridges to kill each Russian and 105 cannon shots or 214 cartridges to kill each Japanese. The projectiles of the Japanese artillery had an average weight of 142 pounds 5 ounces, and the rifle bullets weighed 162 grains. So it appears that to kill each Russian it took about 2,200 pounds of steel and lead in the form of cannon balls or 7 pounds in the form of rifle bullets.

PREVENTING BREAD FROM GETTING STALE.

Dr. J. R. Katz, of the Physical Chemical Laboratory of the University of Amsterdam, has just shown that there is no need for allowing our bread to lose its toothsomeness by becoming stale. When kept either at a very low or very high temperature, bread is in fact preserved "new" for some days at least, staleness being due only to the ordinary temperatures of bread storage and consumption. Dr. Katz kept bread absolutely new for more than 40 hours at a temperature of 60 deg. Cent., while at a temperature of 30 deg. to 40 deg. it became only "half stale." At ordinary temperatures it of course grew rapidly stale, again to become "fresh" at temperatures below freezing point. Dr. Katz accordingly recommends keeping the newly-baked bread at temperatures of 50 deg. Cent. and upward, thus keeping the crumb absolutely new, whereas the crust by absorbing water becomes limp and flexible. If the bread be then put back again into the oven for a short time the crust will give up its water, thus coming hard and crisp as before. An even simpler course is preserving the bread in cold storage rooms kept at sufficiently low temperatures. If these rooms be sufficiently dry, the crust likewise remains hard and crisp, so that the bread even after a considerable time is equivalent to new bread.

WIND IN RAILWAY TUNNELS.

The effects of all resistance are well shown in the 12 1-2 mile Simplon tunnel, where an exceptionally high amount of energy is required for running the electric trains. The tunnel—which is 15 feet wide and 18 high, with a sectional area of 250 square feet—has a ventilating current of 2,530 cubic feet of air per second, maintained by two large blast fans at the Brigue end and two exhaust fans at Iselle. Mr. B. Kilchenmann, a Swiss engineer, finds that trains going with this current encounter less resistance than in open air up to 15 1-2 miles an hour, but at higher speeds or in the opposite direction the resistance is much greater than outside. Coasting by gravity down the 7 per 1,000 maximum gradient, a train—even though going with the current—cannot exceed 35 miles an hour, on account of the braking by the air.

CAUTION ABOUT MOTOR TYRES.

"Almost every one is aware of the fact that heat causes air to expand, but," says our authority, "there are many owners of automobiles driving their first cars who have not realised the effect this commonplace natural law has on tyres. A thorough appreciation of the relation of temperatures to tyres is necessary if one is to drive a car with the greatest economy and even with the greatest safety. Tyres of certain diameters, take certain pressures if they are properly inflated. The temperature rises so high these hot summer days that the air in the tyres expands and inflates the tyres beyond the maximum of pressure. While the tyres may not always, as a result of the high pressure, blow through the casing, they may blow the casing off the rim. It is therefore advisable during the hot period to keep the air pressure down and, generally speaking, five pounds less than normal would be sufficient for economy and safety. There is so much more friction when a car is run at high speed that it is advisable also to avoid excessively fast driving during real hot weather if you wish to be careful of your tyres. Sometimes it is well to examine the tyres to see whether or not they feel unusually hot. If they do they should be treated to a pail of water to cool them off."

IS A HYDROAEROPLANE A BOAT?

"When is a boat not a boat?" or "When is an aeroplane not an aeroplane?" The development of the hydroaeroplane has raised this question, and no one appears to be able satisfactorily to answer it. The officials whose duties include the enforcement of harbour regulations maintain that it is a boat, and as such comes under the regulations governing power boats, and therefore must comply with the law by carrying the stipulated equipment of signal horn, lights, life-preservers, etc. On the other hand, the Aero Club of America officials as stoutly maintain that it is not a boat, but an aeroplane, and for proof point to the fact that it must have Aero Club sanction to participate in competitive events, and that its pilots must operate under an aviator's license, just as though it had only wheels, instead of a hull for water manœuvering. Even the tentative court of last resort, the American Power Boat Association, confesses itself "stumped."

BRIEF AND PITHY.

AN ARMFUL.

Judge Parry tells some county court stories in "London Opinion." Here is one:—I mind well a butcher who startled the Court with a metaphor. The battle waged over the body of a sow purchased at a market meeting where she was not present. Her weight as stated by the farmer to butcher was 35 stone; her weight as delivered by same to same was nearer 60 stone.

Warned by a solemn-faced advocate to speak up and turn to his Honour, the butcher leaned across the front of the witness-box to the bench and said with some warmth:—

"I'll leave it to your Honour or any other man. Supposing you, your Honour, were to meet a friend at the market and he was to tell you he had a sow up at his farm that would just suit you and weighed about 35 stone, and it comes up to your door, and you go out to look at it and you see the sow weighs 60 stone. Well, what would you do?" he asked in a tone of triumph.

For the life of me I had not the least idea what agricultural etiquette required of me on such an occasion, so I told him to continue.

"What would you do?" he shouted, thumping the witness-box. "Why, of course, you refuse to embrace it at all!"

LANGUAGE.

Buttons: Lady in the next room is complaining of your language, sir.

Stud-loser: Tell her that if she had been properly brought up she wouldn't know that it was language.—"Sydney Bulletin."

PAYING THE PIPER.

The prosaic proceeding of a Corporation committee were agreeably enlivened the other day (says the "Liverpool Post") by the outburst of a popular councillor. He was protesting against what he considered the undue extravagance of certain municipal departments, and exclaimed: "We large rate-payers are the milch cows who pay the piper." The Irish bull is not yet extinct.

MR. OUTHWAITE'S EPITAPH.

By McKenna bred,
By Sidney Webb fed,—
Thank God, I'm dead!

Epitaph for the child of the future suggested by Mr. Outhwaite, M.P., at a meeting of the Land Taxers' League.

OXFORD ACCENT.

A member of the Green Room Club (says "London Opinion") was recently deploring the tendency of English actors to affect the trans-Atlantic idioms and accent in returning from short engagements "on the other side."

Whilst he was denouncing this tendency as unmitigated "swank," a fellow Green-Roomer chipped in with the remark: "I don't know that it can be called affectation. Look at me. I've been fifteen years on the stage, but I haven't got rid of my Oxford accent yet."

"Strange," quietly retorted the first speaker, "and Oxford's only a three-night town, too!"

THE MAYOR AND THE WOMEN.

The town of Rochester, Pennsylvania, began a crusade against slashed skirts, but Mr. Cargo, the mayor, raised such a whirlwind of protest about his ears that he has meekly surrendered in the following terms, quoted by the "New York Herald":—

"Bless 'em," he said, "they may make Rochester a Garden of Eden for all I care. Even Adam discovered that a woman will do what she wants, and tellin' 'em not to do certain things is dangerous. I'm seventy-two and ought to have known better."

MENDELSSOHN AND AUTOGRAPH HUNTERS.

It is related of Mendelssohn at a public dinner, at which ladies were present, and where he was surrounded by a chorus of aggressive women clamouring for his autograph, that he allowed himself to be victimised with good nature until finally a fleshy matron of mature years handed him her card.

Whether with malice prepense or not, it is not stated, but the composer wrote upon the card the music and words from Haydn's "Creation": "And God created great whales."

This (says the "Argonaut") brought the autograph-hunting to an end, and Mendelssohn was allowed to go on with his dinner.

BELOVED, IT IS MORN.

Many are the corners utilized by landladies for accommodating visitors to the coast at the holiday time (says the "Glasgow News.") One Glasgow gentleman has just had an amusing experience. He was asked if he would be satisfied with a shake-down in the drawing-room instead of a bedroom, to which he agreed.

In the morning he was awakened by the strains of "Alexander's Ragtime Band," and to his amusement discovered that a fair visitor had wandered in, and, unconscious of his proximity, was amusing herself at the piano.

On grasping the situation, he mildly inquired whether "Beloved, it is morn," would not be more appropriate, and the lady with a start of horror, fled.

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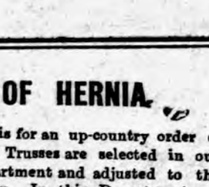

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